The New-York Times.

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SHERMAN'S ARMY

Great Losses of the Rebels in the Battles of the 22d and 23d.

GENERAL HOOD REPORTED KILLED.

Results of General Rousseau's Raid.

Thirty-one Miles of Railroad Destroyed.

Graphic Account of Wednesday's Battle.

HOW THE GALLANT HOOKER BRAVED THE STORM

Nashville, Wednesday, July 27.

Information received from an officer at the front says, in two battles in front of Atlanta, we have destroyed the better portion of the enemy's best two corps.

All the prisoners captured on the 22d and 23d, unite in saying that the rebel Gen. Hood was killed on the 22d.

Maj.-Gen. Rousseau and staff arrived last night from Marietta. His raid was the most successful during the war. His total loss was five killed and thirteen wounded. He captured and paroled 2,000 rebels, and killed and wounded 200. He also captured 800 horses and mules and about the same number of contrabands. He destroyed thirty-one miles of the railroad, great quantities of stores, cotton, &c. and thirteen railroad depots at points along the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad.

THE LATEST FROM ATLANTA.

No Fighting, but Plenty of Hard Work.

Washington, Wednesday, July 27.

Official information from Atlanta states that there were no operations yesterday, but there was hard work in the trenches. There had been no fighting.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Wednesday, July 27.

Major L. W. Kelly, late Mayor of Natchez, has just arrived from the front, which place he left Monday night. He reports of the Friday's fight in front of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, that our men buried *three thousand two hundred and twenty-one.*

We captured one thousand prisoners and eleven hundred seriously wounded, and eleven stand of colors. Among the prisoners are thirty-three officers, from rank of Colonel down. The slightly wounded were taken off the field by the rebels.

Gen. John A. Logan estimates the loss of the rebels at 12,000. Our loss, including killed, wounded and missing foots up 3,120.

Atlanta is in plain view. Gen. Sherman does not desire to enter Atlanta at present, though in two hours he could establish his headquarters there.

Gen. Stoneman is en route for the Macon and Atlanta Railroad.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF JULY 20.

The Unsurpassed Gallantry of Our Troops—How the Enemy were Met and Defeated in Front of Atlanta—A Spirited Account.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Atlanta, Ga., Thursday, July 21, 1864.

THE ARMY IN LINE OF BATTLE.

On Wednesday morning then, behold our entire army south of Peach Tree Creek, on a line running nearly east and west, and confronting the rebel battalions, who occupied strong works just before them. Day had scarcely dawned when the left wing of the army was in motion. The Seventeenth Corps (Blair's) passed to the extreme left, while the Fifteenth (Logan's) marched westward along the Augusta Railroad, tearing up the track as it went, until it reached Decatur, eight miles from Stone Mountain. Schofield advanced toward Atlanta, conecting with Gen. Dodge's division of McPherson's army, on the left. Howard, marching by the left flank, formed a junction with Schofield, and Hooker, marching by the right flank, filed up the interval between Howard and Palmer.

By noon of the 20th the whole army was in line of battle, nearly in the following order:

The Fourteenth Corps (Palmer's) on the extreme right; the Twentieth (Hooker's) next; the Fourth (Howard's) next; the Twenty-third (Schofield's) next; the Sixteenth (Dodge's) next, although partly in reserve; the Fifteenth (Logan's) next; and the Seventeenth (Blair's) on the extreme right. Garrard's cavalry division covered our right flank, while Gen. Ed. McCook's held the ferries along the river.

ADVANCE OF THE LEFT WING.

During the afternoon of the 20th the whole left wing of the army advanced, driving the enemy before them in a series of sharp and brilliant skirmishes which, occurring between small armies, would be called battles. It was in one of these that Gen. Gresham, commanding the right division of the Seventeenth Corps, received a severe if not dangerous wound. By nightfall our extreme left had advanced nearly ten miles south of the Augusta Railroad, and rested at a point which was a little south of east from Atlanta.

THE GAP IN OUR LINES.

The line which I spoke of as existing at noon on Wednesday, was not everywhere complete. A line of skirmishers (the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio, Col. Banning,) connected Gen. Palmer's right with the Chattahoochee, and only a strong line of skirmishers connected the left of Gen. Newton's division with the remainder of the Fourth Corps—a gap of nearly two miles being thus held. The situation was a dangerous one, and Gen. Thomas with his accustomed wisdom and promptness, immediately commenced a series of movements for the purpose of closing it. Subsequent events and the statements of rebel prisoners, revealed the fact that the enemy were aware of the existence of this gap; were actually hunting for it when they made their furious assault upon us in the evening, and most providentially failed to find it.

NATURE OF THE GROUND.

Shortly after leaving the south bank of Peach Tree Creek, the ground begins to rise. A prolonged stretch of high ground extends thus all along the creek to the river, forming a ridge, cut with deep ravines, in Howard's front; a sort of broken table land in Hooker's; and rising into two considerable hills in Palmer's. On this range of heights, but at a considerable distance from the northern edge, was the enemy's principal line of works. The ground in front of Howard was densely wooded, as was mostly that in front of Palmer; but on a great part of Hooker's front, after ascending to the table-land, was a considerable space of open fields, on the other side of which, in the direction of Atlanta, were heavy woods. Behind all three of these corps ran Peach Tree Creek, through open ground, with high ground (also open) still further back, and furnishing splendid positions for our batteries, of which the experienced and able artillerists on Davis, Baird, Johnston, Hooker, Newton and Howard's staffs did not fail to avail themselves.

It was shortly after 12, noon, when, in accordance with Gen. Thomas' design of closing up the gap I have spoken of, Gen. Newton's division prepared to advance from the bank of the creek, in order to relieve Hazen's brigade of Wood's division, (which had been thrown over previously,) and allow it to move off to the left, as well as to take up a position, which, by materially shortening our line, would tend still further to close up the interval between Newton and Wood.

CARRYING THE REBEL RIFLE-PITS.

A strong skirmish-line was sent out to feel for the enemy who had rifle-pits in advance of their principal works. Col. Barrett, Forty-fourth Illinois, was put in command of the skirmishers, who comprised six regiments, four from Brig.-Gen. Kimball's brigade, and two from Col. Blake's. The latter officer is at present in command of Gen. Wagner's brigade. The whole line advancing with rapidity and enthusiasm, drove the rebels from their rifle-pits, and captured several, with the loss of only two men.

This brought them within 350 yards of the main rebel works.

Our line of battle quickly followed up his advance, and Kimball and Blake immediately took up a position on the ridge. The men had merely halted, as they (and their brigade commanders) supposed, for the purpose of eating their humble dinner, and expected to move on immediately after swallowing the same. But the old war-horse, "Nat. Kimball," as his men familiarly call him, was not to be caught napping; and before his soldiers had broken a piece of hard tack or drank a drop of coffee, he ordered them to commence constructing a line of barricades.

The enemy made repeated efforts, from noon to half-past two to ascertain the position of our forces: and there was heavy skirmishing along Wood's and Stanley's fronts, as well as along the skirmish line, which, stretching across the gap, connected the left of Newton with the right of Wood. There was a temporary lull along the whole line.

THE BATTLE—NEWTON.

It was about 3½ o'clock when the enemy's skirmishers, advancing as if to reconnoiter, gave notice that something was impending. Our line had halted longer than was expected, and was upon the point of resuming the advance, when this appearance of the rebels determined Newton to remain behind his hastily constructed works on the hill, and Hooker to march his troops at once from the low ground in front of him, so that he might connect with Newton's right. The order to advance was scarcely given, when from the high ground north of the stream all Hooker's batteries, and part of Howard's, broke forth in a simultaneous peal of thunder. The rebel legions were pouring forth from the woods beyond the open fields at the top of the ridge, and pressing forward, rank behind rank, in startling and magnificent array, seemed resolved to crush at one blow whatever might oppose them. This spectacle the artillerists upon the elevated ground, north of the creek, could plainly see, but the infantry, climbing up the hill on the south, could not. A moment later, and a savage yell upon the left, followed by the clang and clatter of ten thousand muskets, announced that Newton's division had been assailed by the foe. On Newton's front the enemy did not wait to push forward a skirmish line, but charged at once in lines of battle two and three deep. Our skirmishers in advance of our hastily constructed works were driven in with the velocity of a whirlwind, and as they rushed back in disordered haste, came near throwing into confusion the extreme right of Newton, and for a moment caused it to give way.

GEARY.

Meantime, Brig.-Gen. Geary's division of Hooker's corps, which was constantly in advance of both Williams's division on the right and Ward's (Butterfield's) on the left, was struck by the rushing storm, and temporarily shattered. Both his right and his center brigades were pushed from their positions, after a short and desperate resistance, and hurled down the hill nearly to the banks of the creek. Gen. Ward's division was still advancing up the hill side, when the wary old Kentuckian, who at present leads it, saw, as he then supposed, both Geary on his right and Newton on his left overthrown. He was about to detach three or four regiments to their assistance, when, to his astonishment, the whole scene was changed as if by magic. Newton's line became firm as a rock, and, without another sign of wavering, continued to pour into the rebel host a steady, uninterrupted, and deadly fire. Even the stragglers from his skirmish line were rallied and did excellent service in a manner I shall mention presently. At the same time Geary's disordered regiments reformed, even under a withering fire from the enemy, while a couple of his batteries, directing their pieces full at the right flank of the lines which had driven us back, tore them in pieces with a tornado of shot and shell. The indentation to our lines produced by the giving way of Geary's two brigades, became a pit of death into which hundreds of maddened rebels plunged, only to die or to fall wounded and bleeding upon the sod. Not another inch did Geary retire, but began slowly to advande, until, when the fight closed, he occupied exactly the same ground as when it began.

WARD.

It was just as Gen. Ward became convinced all was going well with Newton and Geary, that his own line reached the edge of the kind of table line I have described, only to find himself confronted at a distance of thirty paces, by the flower of the rebel army! The fearful tumult that at once burst forth was such that no man could tell which portion of it was the roar of musketry, and which the fierce, indignant, defiant yell that each host hurled at the other. Both were surprised. Our men scarcely knew that the enemy had emerged from the opposite woods when the found themselves full in their presence. The rebels, disappointed elsewhere, supposed they had certainly reached their long-looked-for gap, but found instead a line of battle and a sheet of vindictive fire. Both lines instantly charged forward, pouring the leaden hail full into each other's bosoms. They stood in some places but fifteen feet apart, and still hurled death in each other's faces. They charged again, and the men intermingled and fought hand to hand. In places the lines crossed each other, and then wheeled around only to renew the combat—the rebels facing Atlanta; the soldiers of the Union, Peachtree Creek.

WILLIAMS.

When the storm broke upon Geary, Gen. Williams' division had advanced upon the extreme right of Hooker's corps, almost as far as Geary himself. The gallant old veteran was struggling through a dense forest, and striving to form connection with Geary on his left, when suddenly the woods in front of him were filled with fierce yells and spurts of fire and whizzing missiles, as if each tree had held

> A spirit prisoned in its breast,
> Which the first stroke of coming strife
> Had startled into hideous life!

But neither Williams nor his division are made of the material which learns easily to quail. The savage yells of the demons of Slavery were answered by the loud shouts of freemen battling for their country and their God. A bristling line of steel, glittering with fire, everywhere met and checked the rebel advance. A few rude and unfinished bulwarks of rails, thrown together by the men when they had last halted, furnished but little protection from the pitiless showers of bullets flung from the muskets of the enemy; but, in spite of rebel daring, energy and hate, Williams would not yield a foot of ground!

SPECIAL SURVEY.

Let us now take a rapid survey of the contest from left to right, remembering that although the wave of rebel assault may be represented generally as rolling in this direction, it finally involved our whole line, from Newton's left to Col. Anson G. McCook's right, so that most of the events which we shall be compelled to mention in succession, really occurred simultaneously.

BRADLEY.

Col. Bradley's brigade, of Newton's division, (to the command of which he succeeded after the death of the noble Harker,) was formed in columns of regiments along the road leading from Buckhead to Atlanta when the fight commenced. Immediately after the rebel assault began upon Newton's front, the Sixty-fourth Ohio and Forty-second Illinois were sent to support Col. Blake, while the Twenty-seventh Illinois was dispatched to the assistance of Gen. Kimball. The remainder of the brigade was at first also intended to go to the support of Blake, but its destination was changed, and it was formed in order of battle along the Atlanta road, where it assisted in repelling and capturing a column of the enemy which had forced its way past Blake's left flank and actually gained our rear.

GEN. THOMAS PERSONALLY ENGAGED.

This incident deserves to be further noticed. So intense was the interest among our men to repel the rebels in their immediate front, that they did not perceive a small column had passed around entirely to the left of Blake, and penetrated the right of that long line of skirmishers which I have described as alone holding the huge gap between Newton and Wood, until they heard the noise of conflict immediately in their rear. The rebels had reached the Buckhead and Atlanta Road. But there was one man near by who saw the rebels, and marked them as doomed. Gen. Thomas was overlooking the progress of the fight in the rear of Newton. The moment he perceived the body of rebels I have mentioned, he hastily got together a force consisting of the pioneers of Kimball's brigade, some of the straggling skirmishers who had fled before the first rebel onset, and a couple of pieces of artillery. Taking immediate personal command of this novel battalion, he assailed the astonished rebels, and killed and captured the whole body. He may perform great achievements in the future, as he has in the past, but I venture to predict that he will think as often of this little affair as of any military event of his life.

BLAKE AND KIMBALL.

The Fifty-seventh Indiana and One Hundreth Illinois, of Col. Blake's brigade, which were advanced in the first place as skirmishers, were separated for some time from the remainder of the brigade by the rebel column above mentioned.

The right of Col. Blake's brigade rested on the Atlanta road, the left of Gen. Kimball's upon the same. Four guns of Goodspeed's Ohio Battery, under command of Lieut. Scovill, were placed upon the Atlanta road, just in rear of these two brigades, and during the whole time the fight lasted did terrible execution upon the enemy. Once the rebels came up a ravine just to the left of the road, in close column, with "Brigadier-General" Stephens at their head, determined, if possible, to capture these four pieces; but Kimball's left regiment, Seventy-fourth Illinois, on the right of the road, and Blake's right regiment, the Eighty-eigth Illinois, on the left of the road, poured into the column so terrible a direct and cross fire, that it reeled, staggered and broke in confusion, leaving its leader dead upon the field.

WOOD.

The brigade which formed the left of Gen. Ward's division is commanded by Col. Jas. Wood of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New-York. But two of its regiments were in front line when the conflict commenced, the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin and Twentieth Connecticut. The Fifty-fifth Ohio afterward took part in the fighting, as did the Seventy-third, which relieved the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, and the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New-York, which relieved the Twentieth Connecticut. The troops immediately opposed to Col. Wood were a Mississippi brigade, under command of a "Brigadier-General" Featherstone, who was killed early in the fight. Col. Wood did all that was required of him, as might be expected from so excellent a commander.

COBURN.

The centre of Gen. Ward's division was held by Col. Coburn's brigade. Coburn is the faithful and intelligent Colonel of the Thirty-third Indiana, a regiment which, although it was very unfortunate some time ago, has more than once redeemed its reputation. The Twenty-second Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. Bloodgood, was deployed as skirmishers in front of this brigade, in the beginning of the fight, and contended there a long time with obstinacy and skill. It was part of Col. Coburn's brigade which, in the terrible shock along the front of Ward's division, exchanged places with a part of the rebel line, and wheeled about to renew the fight with them.

HARRISON.

The next brigade, going toward the left, was Gen. Ward's, (at present commanded by a very useful young officer Col. Harrison, of the Seventieth Indiana.) It did its full share of this glorious day's work. When the great charge of the rebels and counter-charge by our men were made, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois engaged the enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict, in which officers as well as men mingled indiscriminately. Lieut.-Col. Flynn and a rebel Colonel, each with a gun in his hands, fought each other for a considerable time, each dodging around a bush repeatedly, so as to give or avoid a shot.

GEARY'S BRIGADES.

I cannot speak particularly of the brigades in Gen. Geary's division, because I could not note every portion of the line; but Col. Candy's brigade, which contains such regiments as the Sixty-sixth, and the remaining fragments of the memorable Fifth and Seventh Ohio, could not fail to do well, while the two which temporarily gave way before the first rude shock of the enemy's overwhelming numbers, only distinguished themselves the more by rallying afterward and utterly repulsing the victors.

ROBINSON, KNIPE, RUGER.

Gen. Williams' brigade was commanded by the well-known Col. Robinson, (Eighty-second Ohio,) whose name has figured in more than one bloody fight. Gen. Knipe's brigade was on the left of Robinson's, and the two sustained for three long hours an assault which, more than anything I have seen, reminded me of the devilish pertinacity with which the rebels assailed our centre during the second day's fight at Chicamauga. How well the gallant Col. McGroarty and his little band of heroes, (Sixty-first Ohio,) strove against the torrent of rebel wrath is shown by their fearful casualty list.

Of Gen. Ruger's brigade only the One Hundred and Fifth New-York and Twenty-seventh Indiana were engaged; but the distinguished and able commander of the latter, Col. Colgrove, was dangerously wounded.

M'COOK.

It gives me real pleasure to be able to mention here a young Buckeye Colonel, Anson G. McCook, Second Ohio, and feel that I can assign him a place with the best and bravest who on that day beat back the legions of treason and anarchy. His brigade, consisting of old regiments, each of which has a historical name, was until recently under command of Brig.-Gen. Carlin. The latter being on leave of absence, Col. McCook assumed command by right of seniority. On him was devolved the duty of clipping the left wing of the rebel host which pounced upon us. He was on the extreme left of Palmer's corps, and his was the left brigade of Gen. Johnson's division. It was formed in two lines, the first commanded by Col. Taylor, of the Fifteenth Kentucky; the second by Col. Hobart, Twenty-first Wisconsin. The brigade advanced to the top of the ridge in front, to keep in line with Gen. Hooker, and had time to throw up some slight works before it was assailed. This remark applies to the first line only—the second had no works.

The One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, on the left of the first line, was somewhat in advance of the other regiments, in consequence of the peculiar nature of the ground, and was therefore the first struck when the rebels came thundering upon us. A brave stand was made, and then the right of the regiment began to crumble away. Col. McCook, while feeling deeply the heavy responsibility resting upon his shoulders, remained cool and self-possessed as a veteran. He knew how terrible the result might be if this portion of our line was broken. Yet the rebel legions had advanced entirely up to our rude works, and a rebel color-bearer stuck his detested flag into one of the logs composing them. He almost instantly paid for his audacity with his life, being both shot and bayoneted where he stood. While the rebels were pressing on with exultant shouts after the retiring One Hundred and Fourth, the Fifteenth Kentucky, Forty-second and Eighty-eighth Indiana which were in line further back than the One Hundred and Fourth, were shifted round in such a way that they were enabled to pour into the advancing enemy a destructive flank and cross fire, which at once chilled his ardor, and sent him to the right about. Again they essayed to charge; but by this time the gallant Col. Hobart had placed the second line in such positions that it could assist materially in the conflict, and again the rebel flood was rolled back. Thus gloriously did Col. McCook inaugurate his new command, and showed himself a worthy namesake of him whose name bathed the soil of Alabama, and of him who gave his life for freedom at Kenesaw.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

All along the portion of our line which we have just reviewed, the noise of battle continued to resound. At every point the rebel battalions seem to have charged at least three times, and thrice the ground was literally covered with their dead and mangled bodies. Against our single unprotected line of battle on Hooker's front, they hurled repeatedly two and three; and although our loss was here most terrible, yet that of the rebels so far exceeded it as to be almost unexampled in the history of warfare. By nightfall the charging squadrons had been everywhere repulsed, and driven in confusion and dismay back to their barricades. When this glorious consummation became fully evident, there rose all along our battle-begrimed ranks, so loud, so strong, so exultant, so terrible a cheer, that it must have paled the cheeks of guilty traitors even in the streets and houses of Atlanta.

HOOKER.

The country owes a debt of gratitude to Gen. Hooker, which it never can repay. He was everywhere in the hottest of the battle, always hailed by enthusiastic cheers, and by the very magnetism of his personal presence infusing such a spirit into his soldiers, that had they been confronted even by ten times their number, they would not have known how to fly. Without disparagement to any other portion of our glorious army, I but repeat what I heard the Commanding-General of another corps say, when I remark that it is doubtful whether any other body of troops in the United States service, than that led by Gen. Hooker, could have sustained such an onset in an open field.

PALMER.

Major-Gen. Palmer is another of our leaders, whose prudence and foresight did much to avert disaster this day, and enable us to win victory. He seemed to have an instinctive perception of the impending attack, and at midnight of the 19th sent word to all his division commanders, to strengthen their works. Had this not been done, the storm would probably have burst on him instead of Hooker. As it was, it touched only his extreme left, with what result we have already seen. I was overcome with emotion when I saw him, late in the evening of the 20th, standing near a ridge swept by rebel cannon, surrounded by Von Schrader, McClurg, Shaw, and one or two other members of his excellent Staff, and rejoicing with almost boyish exultation at the result of the battle, which his own wise precaution had contributed so materially to bring about.

LOSSES.

Our losses in this fearful conflict, including every part of the line, will amount to about 2,500 men, of whom very nearly 2,000 fell in the fierce struggle on the center.

I cannot, with the authorities now before me, place the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, at less than 6,500 men.

REMARKS.

Several points are worthy of notice in this battle, which I shall only briefly mention.

The rebels were aware of the existence of the great gap in our lines, and, had they struck it, the consequence might have been very disastrous. As it was, they were utterly surprised at meeting Hooker where they did.

At least one-half of the rebel army were engaged, prisoners being taken from all three of the corps.

The fight was a most dismal inauguration of Hood's new command. On this great change in the leadership of the hostile army, the copious extracts from rebel papers, which accompany this letter, throw considerable light.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Rebels Claim a Decided Victory at Atlanta.

REBEL DESERTIONS NOT SO NUMEROUS.

The Exchange of Newspapers Prohibited by the Rebels.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Monday, July 25, 1864.

The shelling and picket firing between the Ninth Corps and the enemy, yesterday, was more brisk than usual, and was kept up all day. During the afternoon a shell from one of our guns struck a caisson of the enemy's, which exploded with a loud noise.

Very few casualties occur, considering the large quantities of powder spent by both parties.

No exchanges of papers have been made between the pickets for some days, the rebel commanders having strictly prohibited it.

A Richmond paper of the 22d instant claims a decided victory at Atlanta for the rebel forces, and declares that the Federals were driven back with heavy loss.

The same paper also says that the Federal forces were defeated at Snicker's Gap by Gen. Early, and that the latter took a number of prisoners.

Deserters from the rebel army are not so numerous as they were a week ago, the rebels seeming to keep a stricter watch along their lines.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Artillery Episode—Explosion of a Rebel Caisson—A Prediction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
City Point, Va.,
Tuesday, July 26, 1864—10 A. M.

The usual quiet has been broken by heavy and long-continued firing this morning in front of Gen. Foster's department on the James River. The firing commenced about daylight, and continued about three hours with heavy artillery, interspersed with volleys of musketry. The result had not been ascertained at this place up to the time of the closing of the mail.

Yesterday was improved for artillery practice by the Ninth Corps. The range obtained was so perfect that another rebel caisson was exploded, but with what damage to the rebels is unknown. Deserters say the caisson which was exploded a few days since by one of our shells, resulted in the killing and wounding of twenty men.

The progress of Gen. Sherman caused great rejoicing here, mingled with sorrow for the loss of the loved Gen. McPherson.

The assumption of the command by Gen. John A. Logan, of Gen. McPherson's Department, is considered a very favorable circumstance.

The army here has not been idle and will be heard from soon in a manner that will gratify the loyal people of the country.

Southern Views.

Richmond papers of the 22d and 23d contain the following items:

A REBEL VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 22.

This campaign of Lee's army in conduct and results, so far, much resembles the famous Italian campaign of Napoleon, in which by the rapidity of his movements, his strategic skill, and daring courage of his troops engaged, and in the area of country pervaded, as well as in the number killed, wounded, and missing, the campaign of Lee and the officers and soldiers acting under him, already greatly exceed that of Napoleon. We include in our estimate of the achievements of Lee's army the battles about and beyond Lynchburgh, the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the recent battle near Snicker's Gap, the raids of Sheridan and Kautz, as well as the many bloody engagements beginning at the Wilderness, and continued at Petersburgh.

We believe that our enemy in killed, wounded and missing, by desert on, by natural deaths, and by the expiration of the terms of service of three years of its three years veterans, has lost fully one hundred thousand men; we not more than a fifth of that number.

The losses of the Federals have so far exceeded two thousand per day, and if Grant and Hunter are retained in command, will probably continue to exceed that number daily for some time to come.

The skillful strategic movements of Lee from the Rapidan to Petersburgh would have done credit to Wellington or Bonaparte, whilst Early's sudden appearance at Lynchburgh, his defeat and pursuit of Hunter, his rapid march up the valley, his daring invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, his successful return to Virginia, his second meeting with Hunter, and his victory over him; in celerity and secrecy of movement, in dashing courage, and in successful achievement, remind us of the most brilliant feats of Stonewall Jackson and Napoleon.

From the same paper.

* * * We believe the Democratic Convention will nominate a peace candidate, and that his nomination will probably wind up active hostilities, if not end the war.

THE NEW SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR WHEAT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 23.

The voice of the press and of the public seems to be unanimous against this schedule. It does not satisfy the farmers, although they are to get $30 a bushel from the Government for it. The farmers cannot but see that by this act of placing such a price upon wheat makes the currency in which it is paid worse than nothing. They know what a bushel of wheat is, and what it is worth, measured by the standard of labor. They have been always in the habit of paying for reapers the current price of one bushel of wheat per diem. When they are told that in the money they are to receive, a reaper's day's work cannot be fairly paid for with less than thirty dollars, what opinions will they form of it?

It is principally because it undoes all the labor of last Congress, and degrades the currency which that Congress took so much pains to improve, that we object to this schedule. It is formed precisely as though no such laws as those of last session had ever been passed—precisely as though we were still under the pressure of Mr. Memminger's paper-mill, and liable to a deluge of treasury notes, to the tune of hundreds of millions every hour per day.

It plays into the hands of speculators and those interested in depreciating the currency, and it renders utterly nugatory all the laws of last session; and this, too, at a time when money is extremely scarce, from the enormous amount withdrawn from circulation.

Arrest of the Editor of the Savannah Plaindealer.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 26.

The *Democrat's* St. Joseph dispatch says: Charles Whittaker, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and editor of the Savannah *Plaindealer*, has been arrested by the military authorities and placed under bonds and parole to appear before a military commission.

Gen. Craig has assumed command and said to have returned to Kansas.

The expedition which left here on Sunday has returned. They report the killing of ten guerrillas. Several expeditions are being fitted out here, one to leave to-night.

More than 5,000 men have responded to Gen. Fiske's appeal, the surplus being sent back home.

A fire occurred here last night, destroying $15,000 worth of property.

From Memphis.

Cairo, Wednesday, July 27.

The steamer *Belle*, from Memphis, brings 83 bales of cotton.

A gentleman had arrived in Memphis from Texas, who states that there were 4,000 Federal prisoners at Tyler, who were well treated.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 27.

THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Nothing positive is known in regard to the number or disposition of our own or the enemy's forces on the upper Potomac, except that we still occupy Harper's Ferry and the adjoining heights.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new 7-30 loan have already been received to a very considerable amount.

ONE OF THE HOTTEST FIGHTS OF THE WAR.

The battle of Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, on Friday last, is reported to have been one of the hottest fights of the war.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers in the Washington hospitals on the 26th: Quartermaster-Sergt. Frank Chamberlain, 22d Cavalry; John S. Thomas, Co. I, 24th Cavalry; Erastus D. Seaman, Co. C, 43d; Wilton B. Frank, Co. C, 139th; H. A. Howe, Co. C, 95th.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The following wounded officers were reported on the 26th: Lieut.-Col. John Higgins, 116th, at Willard's; Assistant Surgeon John Coventry, do.; Adjt. J. C. Nial, do.; W. T. Vooley, 90th, Ricord Hospital; T. Ferris, do., No. 211 Pennsylvania-avenue; W. H. Ireland, A. Q. M., do.; John F. McGuire, Co. I, 153d.

NO ADDITIONAL FIGHTING BEFORE ATLANTA.

Washington, Wednesday, July 27.

Official reports from Atlanta state that there was no fighting there yesterday. Our boys are hard at work in the trenches.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED DEFAULTER.

G. P. Folsom, Additional Paymaster United States Army, has been arrested here by order of the Secretary of War. He is said to be a defaulter to the amount of eleven thousand dollars.

STEAMER BURNED BY THE REBELS.

The steamer *Kingston*, of the Chesapeake Towboat Company, was burned on Sunday night by rebels, at the mouth of the Potomac. She was valued at fifty thousand dollars.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, July 27.

STAMPED OR LITHOGRAPHED SIGNATURES, BILLS OF LADING, ETC.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury has written a letter relative to the practice indulged in by officers of having their names stamped or lithographed on bills of lading and orders for transportation, &c. He says such signatures to anything in the nature of vouchers, or forming a basis or authority for expenditure of money, cannot be recognized without opening a wide door to fraud.

A REGIMENT OF CLERKS.

The clerks and other employes of the War Department have been organized into a regiment.

ALIENS PERMITTED TO PASS THROUGH REBEL LINES.

The rebel authorities again permit aliens to pass through their lines, and numbers have reached Washington. Yesterday eighteen took the oath of fidelity to the United States Government.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Two general courts-martial and two military commissions are now in session in this city for the trial of such cases as may be brought before them.

WARNING TO RECRUITING AGENTS.

Various agents from the North are operating hereabout for recruits. Gen. Slough, Military Governor of Alexandria, Va., has notified all persons engaged in recruiting there that, unless they are legally authorized to do so, they will be arrested and punished.

POLITICS.

Meeting of the National Union and State Central (Union) Committees at Saratoga.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Saratoga, Wednesday, July 27.

The New-York case was discussed fully in the State Central Committee during the morning session to-day. It was finally moved and decided unanimously that the whole question should be left to the determination of the next State Convention. It was virtually decided that the State Convention should be held on the 7th of September. LEO.

Politics as Explained from Albany.

Albany, Wednesday, July 27.

The object of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union National Committee at Saratoga to-day was to arrange and perfect the details for the Fall campaign. Arrangements were made for a thorough organization in the States, and for correspondence with local organizations.

The State Committee met for the purpose of fixing a time for holding a State Convention, and the 7th of September was designated. There were twenty members present, Messrs. Ben. Field, Gleason and Lincoln being absent.

Some time was spent in deliberation over the differences as to the irregularity that exists between the several Union Clubs in New-York City. It is understood that the members were equally divided in the support of the contending parties, and it was finally determined that it was inexpedient for the committee to interfere with it, thus passing it over to the State Convention.

The question of appointing agents to visit the armies, and procure the proxy votes of the soldiers, was also considered, but it was thought best to await the action of the Convention.

The Raising of New Regiments of Volunteers for One Year Authorized in Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Penn., Wednesday, July 27.

Authority has been granted to the State authorities by the Secretary of War to organize new regiments of volunteers for one year under the last call of President Lincoln for five hundred thousand men.

The Governor will issue his proclamation to this effect as soon as orders and instructions are received from Washington.

Full companies of volunteers for one year will be at once received.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

Rochester, N. Y., Wednesday, July 27.

At the annual meeting for the election of officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which was held to-day in this city, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Messrs. Hiram Sibley, D. A. Watson, George H. Mumford, Isaac Butts, Henry R. Selden, O. H. Palmer and Samuel Wilder, of Rochester; J. H. Wade and Anson Stager, of Cleveland; Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca; T. R. Walker and John Butterfield, of Utica; and H. H. Snellingford, of Philadelphia.

The Christian Commission.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 27.

A dispatch from San Francisco, received to-day, states that the agents of the Christian Commission are meeting with great success in California. The Pacific Christian Commission has sent $21,951, their second remittance, to the Christian Commission at Philadelphia. Delegates from the Pacific Christian Commission arrived here to-day from San Francisco, on the way to the Army of the Potomac.

Fire at Fall River.

Boston, Wednesday, July 27.

Sherman's livery stable and contents in Fall River were destroyed by fire last night. Twenty horses were burned to death. Loss about $12,000.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

MOVEMENTS OF THORNTON.

Capture of Parkville and Platte City.

Vigorous Measures Adopted by General Curtis.

Particulars of the Pursuit of the Guerrillas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

We have had another of our periodical spasms of marauding and bushwhacking. But in this instance the exhibition of its insensate spirit was given in a different district, and with more strongly marked features of treason, arson and robbery. The telegraph has conveyed to your readers some of the facts relating to the recent rebellion of a portion of the Missouri enrolled militia; of the movements of the rebel Paw-paws and bushwhackers with whom they associated themselves in Platte and Clay Counties, and of the summary and condign punishment which has been inflicted on them and their sympathizers. Having been a participant in the expedition against the marauders, it becomes my task to give you the details of the foray.

On the 7th inst. Gen. Curtis received information of the capture of Parkville, a small town twenty miles below, by a small force under one Col. John Caldwell Calhoun Thornton, formerly a lawyer at St. Joe. It appears that about eighty men under the joint command of Thornton, Taylor and Bissett, the two latter of Quantrell's murderers, and the former a returned rebel officer, surprised the town after dark. A Paw-paw company stationed there made no resistance, and a large portion under one Ford, afterward joined them. All the arms and ordnance stores belonging to the militia were turned over to the invaders. They plundered the town, seriously wounding a prominent citizen and his wife. They also took down the Union flag and hoisted a rebel ensign.

On Friday the 8th, during the afternoon, Thornton sent a demand for surrender into Platte City, twelve miles from Parkville and from this point. The town was nominally held by Major Clark's battalion of Paw-paws. The Major was conveniently absent with all but 30 men of his command, under a Capt. Johnston. The place, though easily defensible by those in it against three times Thornton's number, was immediately surrendered. Johnston was put on parole, and the Paw-paws invited to join this new Confederate chief, who entered with 40 men. Twenty-eight out of thirty joined and took the oath to serve the Confederacy, with much more sincerity than they did the one administered on their entering the militia. All of the arms, &c., were brought out and turned over to the raiders. With scarcely an exception, they were welcomed with open arms; a rebel flag was hoisted; the women of the place, old and young, immediately set to work making rebel flags as emblems for their horses and badges to be worn in their hats.

Thornton's different companies came in from the different deeds of plunder and butchery on which they had been sent. The Paw-paws from the neighborhood also came in. One hundred and fifty joined them. At least 400 muskets passed into the bushwhackers' hands. All available horses were pressed. Thornton called a meeting and made a braggadocia speech, in which he declared that he had returned to hold the county; that Shelby was moving north; that 3,000 returned rebel soldiers were in Missouri; that Quantrell would cross the river to his (Thornton's) assistance; that a Col. McCarty had recruited 1,500 men in Southern Illinois, and was moving along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joe Road; and that there were no Federal soldiers in Missouri or Kansas to oppose them. They then organized a provisional regiment of five companies. Thornton was elected Colonel; a Virginian, claiming to be from Lee's armies, W. L. Kuykendall, Lieut.-Colonel; ——— Trailkill, a graduate of Alton Military Penitentiary, Major; Taylor and Bissett, commanding the Quantrell companies; Lewis A. Ford, of Parkville, a company of Paw-paw traitors from that place; ——— Downing, from Newmarket, commanding renegades from that point; and a Capt. Anthropos, commanding the Platte City traitors. This fellow has been banging round for some months past, acting as drill master, and is said to belong to the rebel army. The entire force numbered about 300 men.

Gen. Curtis, of course, could not be indifferent to the operations of these scoundrels, though their field was not in his department. His force is too small, and Kansas too much exposed not to cause him anxiety. Col. Jennison, of the Fifteenth, being there on furlough, volunteered to visit them as a spy, and, disguised as a rebel farmer, scouted through Platte County. In the meantime Gen. Curtis occupied Weston, the terminus of the railroad and the key to Fort Leavenworth. Telegraphic communication was at once opened with Gen. Rosecrans at St. Louis, and with Gen. Fisk at St. Joseph. Curtis offered to coöperate in any manner, but desired that the troops belonging to the Department of the Missouri to take the lead. This was in order to avoid abuse and misrepresentation. Gen. Rosecrans directed Col. Ford, with his regiment—the Second Colorado—now serving in Jackson County, to move to Weston and put himself under direction of Gen. Curtis. The rebels evacuated Platte City on Monday night, retreating toward Camden Point, twelve miles north of that place, and the same east of Weston. Our scouts entered Platte at sunrise, driving out the rebel rear guard and capturing their flag.

On Tuesday, Col. Ford, with 350 men, of the Second Colorado, under Majs. Smith and Pritchard, arrived at Fort Leavenworth. They were sent on to Weston. Gen. Curtis had already sent over 230 men of the Kansas Eleventh and Sixteenth, with a mountain howitzer. Lieut.-Col. Draper, of the Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, had already arrived with 250 men. Gen. Curtis proceeded to Weston and started the expedition. Col. Ford was in command of the combined troops—Col. Jennison second. Maj. S. S. Curtis, A. D. C., was sent with the expedition. Capt. R. J. Hinton, A. D. C. to Maj.-Gen. Blunt, was a volunteer.

Scouts brought information of a meeting being held at Camden by Thornton. At 2 P. M. the cavalry moved. The advance was held by Capt. Moses, with Lieut. Wyss, of the Second Colorado. Capt. Thompson, of the Sixteenth, held the left, and his troops were the first to draw blood. About a mile from town our advance came upon a picket of six men. Three were instantly shot—one being killed. No time was allowed for escape, but pressing forward at the gallop, our advance entered the town before information reached the rebels. They were encamped to the north, and as we entered from the west and south, were enabled to make some slight preparation. About half their force was in camp, the others being out recruiting,

&c. Thornton had just adjourned his meeting, having obtained twenty recruits. He held as prisoners five citizens whom he threatened to conscript. One volley alone was fired by the rebels as they moved into a lane leading north from their camp. Then they fled in the wildest disorder, broken by the impetuous charge of the Coloradians. The confusion of the bushwhackers was intensified by a flanking move of Capt. Thompson, who too late to cut off their retreat, emerged from a by-road in time to lay out some of the fugitives. The lane was strewn for a mile with dead men, horses, arms, equipment, clothing, etc.

We killed in the charge and pursuit, 14; seven horses—captured some 50; fifty stand of arms, a rebel flag made by the rebel women of Platte City, and inscribed "Protect Missouri;" the uniform of Thornton's Adjutant, who was shot, as was also Ford, a Paw-paw Captain. A number of this stripe were among the slain. It was remarked by the old bushwhacking hunters that the dead were not of the same stripe as Quantrell's. This was accounted for afterward by the fact that Taylor and Bissett, under Maj. Trailkill, were out on an expedition and made their escape. As we entered town, a large hemp warehouse, near the rebel camp, was fired by Thornton. It contained nearly two hundred stand of arms, a large quantity of cartridges, and some shell and canister, all of which had been turned over by Paw-paws. Three men are believed to have been burned to death. Four others of the first party of rebel pickets found, were shot in the woods near town. A brief skirmish ensued when they were discovered. A Paw-paw named McCormick came in just before. He had been on picket with four others, out on the road to Platte City, and, unaware of our presence, quietly walked into the town. He wished to be relieved, and on alarm being sounded his wishes were speedily filled. Our loss in the skirmish was but one man killed, one severely wounded, and two horses. Another Paw-paw picket was shot next morning. In all, not less than twenty-two rebels were killed.

We moved at sunrise to Platte City. Capt. Taylor, of the Colorado Second being still in pursuit of those who fled the night before. Of the rebel wounded we know but little, some half dozen were found afterward in different houses. Col. Ford, finding that the main organized body were still intact and moving toward Clay, determined to pursue. Platte City was entered at noon. No rebel force was found, though our scouts learned afterward that we were only about three hours behind Trailkill. Every body, with only two or three exceptions, assured us in Platte City that no rebels had been seen since Thornton had left. The brigade remained till next morning. Our scouting parties found and disposed of a number of the Camden Point fugitives, who were found in the brush endeavoring to make their way toward Fishing River, in Clay County, where it seems a camp of rendezvous existed. As a punishment for the treason exhibited by the people of Platte City, a number of public buildings and some houses of those prominent in treason were burnt, in all probably twenty. Among the slain rebels at Camden we ascertained, was the eldest son of the Postmaster, a druggist, by the name of Jenkins, who has long been suspected of disloyalty.

After leaving Platte City, the march became one of retribution. The main column pushed on toward Liberty. The Kansas troops, under Capt. Thompson were sent round by way of Parkville. Various scouting parties were sent out in other directions. We learned as we proceeded that the brush was full of rebels. None but old men and women were found at home. Scouts attached to the Kansas and other commands, followed a mile or two in the rear of their command, and succeeded in entrapping a number of the guerillas by passing themselves off as a portion of Quantrell's's men, who had crossed to assist Thornton, and wanted information.

One incident will explain all. Jack Shelton, a scout, with another person, called at a farm-house. They were both dressed in mixed citizen and military dress. Riding up they asked a woman, (the only person about,) when the Federals had passed and how many? Of course they said they were Confederates. The woman clapped her hands, shouted "Glory," and of course gave such information as she had. She told them the "Feds" were too strong. Shelton introduced his companion as Capt. Todd, a well-known guerrilla. Their party passed the house and camped in a field of oats close by. Still the woman was suspicious, for the men looked too much like "Feds." She said her son, who had been in the Camden fight, was hid in the brush close by waiting an opportunity to rejoin Thornton. It was, of course, the endeavor of our men to get this fellow. Just at this time a scout announced a force of forty men appearing. Our men were got into line of battle. It was found to be a detachment of Missouri militia. Communication being opened, they were informed of the trap, and passed on. The woman was assured that these were part of "our men." She then fetched in her son, who was rejoiced to see Ford, and learn of the reinforcements. He was provided with a horse, and taken away some distance on the road. He was quite communicative, and gave some valuable information. As he was not brought in, it is supposed he was shot. The commanding officer of these scouts reports twenty-seven bushwhackers found and disposed of during this march.

Near where the main column halted, our scouts captured a notorious and dangerous bushwhacker named Hall. He claimed to be a nephew of Gov. Willard Hall, of Missouri. When captured he had just left the bush, his arms were lying on a bed at his brother-in-law's, as also his hat, decorated with a rebel flag. As we afterwards learned, he had left a bushwhacking camp in the neighborhood with the intention of inducing a young lad (his brother-in-law) to join, and of murdering an obnoxious Union man in the vicinity. These facts being shown, he was "mustered out." The main command moved into Liberty that evening, (Friday.) Capt. Thompson, with the Kansas troops, passed over the same road after sundown, and his rear, Capt. Gove's Company, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, was attacked within four and a half miles of town, by a party of ninety guerrillas. These two forces skirmished for half an hour. We killed two men and two horses, leaving one horse and two wounded. That day a party of Thornton's men had stolen horses two miles from Liberty, which was garrisoned by two companies of militia.

This town is thoroughly and at heart rebel. The Provost-Marshal, Capt. Cohn, vouches for the loyalty of only twenty-one men in the place. The others of course are not in arms, but nevertheless would be open rebels if they dared. No Union flag has floated over the town for months. Col. Jennison soon cured that default. Sending for the five most prominent conservative sympathizers, he directed them to obtain the materials and make a regulation storm flag by sunrise on Sunday. It was done and raised. Capt. Cohn informed me that for seven weeks he had not been one hundred yards from his office, and that while his wife was in town for five weeks, he did not dare remain with her at the hotel at night. Yet everybody was profuse in their expressions of loyalty. There is something so called, but it is all conditioned on subserviency to Slavery and hatred of the Radicals. It was well, perhaps, for this class that Col. Ford was in command. Had it been Jennison, they would have been much more severely dealt with. A meeting of the citizens was called on Saturday, presided over by Hon. E. M. Samuel. Col. Ford spoke tersely and squarely, telling them he would give them a last chance; and, calling another meeting on Wednesday, (20th,) Jennison told them that if he had been in command, he would not give them another chance; that they were nearly all rebel sympathizers and he knew it. Col. Ford guaranteed protection to all who came to the meeting, both coming and going. Gen. Rosecrans' proclamation, sent by telegraph to Kansas City from department headquarters, was also extensively distributed:

The following was also issued by Col. Ford:

Headquarters Ford's Brigade,
Liberty, Mo., July 16, 1864.

General Orders.—The Colonel commanding desires to remind the officers and soldiers of his command that stealing, robbing and pillaging from the citizens of these counties must not be allowed. You are soldiers engaged in upholding the laws of your country, and protecting the lives and property of loyal citizens, and your conduct should be such as to inspire the belief that your object in visiting this country is not to destroy, but to save. Battalion and company commanders will see that all such breaches of discipline are promptly and strictly punished.

By order of Col. JAMES H. FORD.
Robert S. Roe, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

On Saturday and Sunday, various detachments were sent out to scour the country. Maj. Smith with the Colorado troops had several skirmishes with Trailkill, who was evidently working his way to the river for the purpose of crossing. Sergt. McCoy, with a body of scouts, had a skirmish with Capt. Taylor at Sibley, on the river. Thornton himself was reported on Saturday night to be at Centreville, ten miles northeast of Liberty, with 300 men. Probably exaggerated. The bushwhacking force in Clay County numbers about 400 men in all. They can be disposed of provided they are prevented from crossing the river.

Gen. Curtis saw this necessity immediately, and put troops and guns on board the *Fanny Ogden* and *Kate Kinney*, steamers, patrolled the river with them, destroying all the flat-boats and skiffs that could be found on either bank. The Kansas troops were withdrawn on Sunday, and returned to Fort Leavenworth. We have heard nothing definite from Clay since.

Information received from Col. Blair, commanding at Fort Scott, shows great activity among the rebels in Southwest Missouri. Banks is reported with 300; Maj. Pekler with the same number, and other smaller bands are in the vicinity. They report Shelby and Jackman with 3,000 men in Northwestern Arkansas, but without intention of moving into Missouri. Shelby has sent orders to all the guerrillas to report to him, on pain of being considered outlaws. This is the report. There is no doubt that the activity of the guerrillas is mainly owing to a concerted plan for rebel enlistments.

The Indians are reported as growing more troublesome on the Platte and Santa Fé routes. The Missouri Sioux have lately attacked emigrant trains on the former route. Gen. Curtis is making the best possible distribution of the small cavalry force at his disposal. A new post for four hundred men is being established at Walnut Creek, midway from this place to Santa Fé.

We are raising the Seventeenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, 100-day men. It is to be raised in 20 days, eight of which has already passed. About one-half of the companies are reported as full. Merchants and employers generally are paying bounties to their employes, and holding their places open on the expiration of their term of enlistment.

Co. K, Second Regiment United States Artillery colored troops, now being raised by Gen. Curtis, has already 30 recruits, raised during the last week by Lieut. Mathews, the colored officers appointed by Gen. Curtis under authority of the Secretary of War. It will be filled within a month.

The weather here is excessively warm. We have had an abundance of showers. Crops are in splendid condition. Wheat and oats above the average. Corn promises abundantly. The grass has suffered from the early drought. Business is brisk and money plenty. A large emigration is coming into the State, much more than sufficient to fill the drain caused by the war and the "Bannock" fever. R. J. H.

GEN. A. J. SMITH'S EXPEDITION.

Terrible Punishment of the Rebels—Their Loss Four Thousand—Our Loss Not Over Three Hundred and Fifty—Col. Forrest Killed.

From the Memphis Bulletin, July 22.

From a cavalry officer who actively participated we learn the following particulars concerning Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition against the rebel Forrest:

The expedition, comprising two divisions of infantry, one brigade of negro troops and a division of cavalry, commanded respectively by Gen. Mower, Col. Moore, Col. Benton and Gen. Grierson, all under the command of Gen. Smith, left Lagrange on the 5th instant, proceeding southeast toward Ripley, and on the 7th the advance cavalry, under Col. Hyams, seven miles north of that place, when a short skirmish took place, which resulted in the falling back of the rebels three and a half miles, with a loss of seven or eight men killed and wounded, our loss being none. Here they took a strong position on a high bluff, from whence they were dislodged after an hour's fight, by the Second Iowa Cavalry, who charged on double-quick up the hill, killing five or six, and occupying the position vacated by the rebels. The cavalry encamped on the ground and waited for the infantry to come up, and on the morning of the 8th the whole army entered Ripley. It then moved toward New-Albany, the cavalry on the left. The Third Iowa Cavalry was sent ahead on a reconnoissance toward the Tallahatchie River, where they met a large force of the enemy occupying a strong position on Kelly's Ford. A slight skirmish occurred, resulting in the routing of the rebels with a loss of three men on our side, when the regiment returned to the main force.

On the morning of the 9th the entire expedition crossed the Tallahatchie, encamping on the south side that night. On the 10th marched south toward Pontotoc, the infantry by the main road and the cavalry by another road, three or four miles to the left. Still further to the left was a battalion of cavalry, which on striking the Tuscumbia and Pontotoc road, discovered a broad trail leading toward the latter place. It proved to be that of Buford's division, from Tupelo. The whole army marched into Pontotoc on the 11th, the cavalry still on the left, with the exception of the Seventh Kansas, which brought up the rear. After an hour's fight the rebels were driven out in every direction, leaving a number of killed and wounded. Up to this time our loss did not exceed three men from the time of starting.

Forrest at this time was in strong position at Brashier's cross roads, expecting to meet the expedition at that place, but finding that he was misled moved rapidly toward Tupelo and from thence to Okolona, where he threw his forces out six miles west to Prairie Mount, taking a strong position on a range of hills extending two miles around.

On the 13th, the expedition, instead of moving up to Okolona, where Forrest was expecting to meet it, marched direct to Tupelo. Forrest heard of this, and at once started North for Tupelo again, but Smith reached the place first, obtaining the choice of position, where a terrific battle occurred, in which the rebels suffered terrible punishment at the hands of the cavalry and negro troops, who charged them with desperate fury in every direction. The rebel loss here was very heavy; 150 of their men fell into our hands. The same night the rebels made an assault on temporary works thrown up by our men but were again disastrously repulsed.

On the 15th, another battle occurred, the enemy assaulting our lines three times, but meeting with nothing but disaster on each attempt.

On the night of the 15th, the last day's rations were distributed, and the next morning started on the return, followed at a respectable distance by Buford for four miles, when he returned with heavy loss from skirmishing. The expedition from the night of the 15th to the night of the 19th, was obliged to subsist by foraging, their supplies being entirely exhausted.

At Salem, on the night of the 19th, supplies were received, and on the 20th the expedition reached Lagrange, with the loss all through, of less than 500 men, killed, wounded and missing.

We brought back 250 prisoners. On several occasions the rebel dead were buried by our men. Gen. Grierson says the entire rebel loss cannot fall short of 4,000 men.

Rebel dispatches captured by Gen. Hatch admits a loss of 2,400.

The front of the fighting was borne throughout by the cavalry and the negroes, who were constantly in the most exposed conditions. The return of the expedition was owing to the failing of supplies.

Among the rebels killed are Cols. Faulkner, Mabray, Nelson, Harrison and Forrest. The latter a brother of Gen. Forrest, who was wounded in the fort.

Col. Wilkins, of the Ninth Minnesota, and Lieut. McMahon, of the Ninth Illinois, are the only officers known to be killed on our side.

The expedition returned without losing a gun or wagon from the time it started from Lagrange.

Enlistments in the Navy.

THE NUMBER TO BE CREDITED.

The following communication to the Provost-Marshal of Missouri contains information of general interest;

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, July 14, 1864.

Col. E. B. Alexander, Acting Assistant-Provost-Marshal-General, St. Louis, Mo.:

Sir: Section 8, of the act approved July 4, 1864, further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, is as follows:

"That all persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State, by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to Feb. 23, 1864, shall be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside, or upon satisfactory proof, of their residence made to the Secretary of War."

The Secretary of War hereby appoints His Excellency Willard P. Hall, Governor of the State of Missouri, and yourself a commission to ascertain what credits the State of Missouri and the different subdivisions of the State are entitled to under the law given above.

For the information of the commission, it may be proper to remark that the total number of "persons in the naval service of the United States," by the latest returns, is about thirty-eight thousand (38,000,) as officially reported by the Navy Department.

In determining this question, the Secretary thinks it will be fair to presume that the State in which naval enlistments have been made is entitled to the credit for those enlistments, unless it shall appear by more direct evidence that the credits belong elsewhere. The points of law to be observed in applying the act quoted, will readily be perceived by the commission.

You will confer with the Governor, and will carry into immediate effect all the credits allowed by the commission, unless they shall specially require reference to the Secretary of War.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

Tax on Matches.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, July 20, 1864.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I have to say that under the new law, each "block or box" of matches *sold* after the 1st day of September next, requires a stamp in accordance with the number of matches it contains; and the stamp duty cannot be paid by placing the appropriate amount of stamps upon the whole package of "blocks" or boxes, for the reason that every "block" or box sold must have the stamp or stamps upon it.

Very respectfully,
E. ROLLINS, Acting Commissioner.
To Henry A. Weaver, Assessor, Twenty-second District, Penn., Pittsburgh.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Government Majority—Official Delicacy—The Danish War Ended—Confederate Stock Rising—Sanguine Hopes—Rumored Naval Action—English and French Policy Respecting Intervention—Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine—Peace Deputation to Lord Palmerston—A Sensational Murder—Dramatic Fete.

London, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

It is said here that the resignation of Mr. Chase was in consequence of the rejection of one of his measures by a majority of Congress—as if American Ministers were obliged to resign by a defeat or vote of censure. If this were the case, the members of the American Cabinet would not have so good a chance to take care of themselves as the British Ministry, who have just avoided a vote of censure in the House of Commons by voting in a body against it. The Ministers and place-men were on trial, took part in the trial, and voted that Parliament had confidence in them. There is delicacy for you! Twenty-eight gentlemen voted with Lord Palmerston that they should keep their places, and so got a majority of eighteen. Had they, from any scruples of modesty or propriety, refrained from voting, there would have been a majority of ten votes against them. Such a triumph does not amount to much, but it is sufficient, and nothing more is said about a dissolution, nor the rumored resignation of Earl Russell, who does not consent to be the scape-goat of the Ministry.

Denmark, deserted, overborne and hopeless, is trying to make peace. It is believed that the fighting is pretty much over. The brother of King Christian has gone to Berlin, and an armistice has probably been agreed upon preparatory to the settlement of the terms of peace. England and France grumble and shrug, and say it is a pity, but can't be helped. The days of chivalry on this side of the Atlantic are past. The friendship—even the closest alliance—of England is of little worth. The weakest goes to the wall. The great fishes eat up the little ones. The best thing for Denmark to do is to become a German power. When you cannot successfully oppose, join with your oppressor. Make it his interest to protect you. The Roman Empire grew to its vast proportions in this way, and was generous to those who annexed themselves to it.

With the news by the recent arrivals, Confederate cotton stock has gone up to 78, so that those who lent their money at about that figure can get out now without loss. The Confederates in London and Paris are, of course, in high spirits, and expect nothing less than to hear of the defeat of both Grant and Sherman by the next steamer. Gold at 500, draft riots in New-York, secession of the Western States, general bankruptcy and repudiation—these are among the mildest expectations of the enemies of the North. The repeal of the Gold Bill, the fall of Gold from 280 to 230, go for little or nothing. Grant is defeated—the hot weather is killing his men—their time is expiring—Sherman is hemmed in and hopeless—the North is exhausted of both men and money—these are the stories heard and read everywhere. They even got up a report a day or two ago that the *Kearsarge* had been defeated by the *Florida* off the Channel Islands.

Mr. Spence, of Liverpool, has taken occasion to write one of his letters to the *Times*, summing up the situation from the Anglo-Confederate point of view, but even Mr. Spence sees no prospect of European mediation. He is, I believe, a friend of the Government, and even quite intimate with Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone, who converse freely with him, and sympathetically, on Southern prospects, but there is, somewhere, an insuperable obstacle to action. Where? I have heretofore adverted to the impression that it was the Queen who would not consent to any action unfriendly to the North. But neutrality may also be the price given for the support of Cobden and Bright. Mr. Cobden, in the recent contest, was more severe upon the Government than Mr. Disraeli himself, but voted with the Ministry. Mr. Bright did not speak, but voted in the same way. My impression is that the Queen controls Earl Russell in this matter, while the Manchester people govern Palmerston and Gladstone. It is very safe to say that there is not an atom of sincere friendship to the Union cause in either of the Ministers I have mentioned. Milnor Gibson, I believe, is Northern in his sympathies. I do not know of another member of the Government who is so. As to France, a short time, and the progress of events, will determine. We have news of the triumphal reception of the Emperor Maximilian in the capital of his new Empire, with great enthusiasm, especially on the part of the Indian population. The Emperor is probably waiting for Mexico to get organized, and also to see what will be done about the Monroe doctrine, which seems to be a main plank in all the American political platforms yet laid down. If the Danish question is settled, and all fear of a great European war at an end, the Emperor will—*wait*. That is his usual policy. When the affairs of Mexico are so settled that the Empire can only be disturbed by invasion, it will not be easy to enforce the Monroe Doctrine.

On the whole, I see no prospect for anything but the mildest sort of mediation, or proposal for mediation, which of course will be rejected. England is getting so entirely over the cotton famine that there is no pressure from that quarter. France is growing her own cotton in Algeria, and getting a good deal through the blockade. As for sympathy and chivalry, even if the Prince of Wales were married to a daughter of Jefferson Davis, and she were mother to the infant Heir Apparent, England would do nothing. England and France give a certain moral support to the South. It is all they will get. Public opinion is opposed to the North, but such opposition will scarcely require another man or another dollar. If the Federal States can carry on the war until the South is conquered or exhausted, whether it last five years or ten years, or twenty, and chooses to do so, I see no indication that any European Power will interfere to hinder them. I have not, I confess, always been of this opinion. The events of the last few months have enlightened me. The present Parliament of the United Kingdom will scrupulously mind its own business. The Emperor across the Channel is not so easy to decipher.

As to English action, I see that Lord Palmerston is quite of my opinion. He was waited upon last evening by a deputation from a society for promoting peace in America, headed by Lord Wharncliffe, Admiral Anson, Mr. James Spence, &c., to whose arguments in favor of mediation he listened very civilly, but quoted to them a proverb which says that he who in others' quarrels presumes to interpose, is very likely himself to get a bloody nose, or words to that effect. He thought the time had not come when the North, at any rate, was ready to accept of foreign mediation; and, anxious as the Government was for peace, they would be very careful not to get into trouble themselves by urging it upon others. Sensible to the last, you see.

The rumor of a fight between the *Kearsarge* and *Florida* appears to have arisen from some talk in Paris about a battle arranged between the Federal ships *Niagara* and *Sacramento* and the Confederate frigate *Gen. Lee* and another, which battle, *La France* says, is to come off near Cherbourg. All the conditions of the combat, the *France* says, have been settled by the Federal and Confederate officers, and we may expect excursion trains from London and Paris, steamers loaded with amateurs and the whole yacht squadron to witness the fight, after which the impartial citizens of Cherbourg will give a ball and supper to victors and vanquished.

American news to July 7 has just arrived, with the adjournment of Congress, appointment of Mr. Fessenden, and rumors of another Northern invasion. The next steamer should bring news of a draft large enough to reinforce the Federal army, and carried out so as not to be the mere farce which former ones have been.

We have had a very sensational murder of a banker's clerk, an old man of seventy, in a railway carriage. The small compartments in the English railway carriages, without any means of signaling the guard, or stopping the train, give opportunity for every kind of outrage. There have been murders, rapes, robberies, assaults, and all sorts of horrors in these little boxes, as they sweep along the country forty or fifty miles an hour. The other day a girl of eighteen, assaulted by a man, got out of the door, and clung to the outside, at the risk of her life, which was barely saved by a man in the next compartment catching her.

But the English are so wedded to any plan that they have ever adopted that they will not make any alterations. They declare that a cord by which the engine-driver could be signaled would be dangerous. They talk of a small platform outside the carriages for the guard, but that would be in the way. As for mixing up in cars like the Americans, that they would never do. They will be robbed and murdered first. Better be murdered now and then than perpetually mixed up with all sorts of people. A thousand British females have been burned to death, within a few years, from wearing crinoline, on the principle that "it is better to be out of the world than out of the fashion;" and British females will continue to risk any outrage in the lovely seclusion of their close railway boxes, rather than come into contact with the vulgar masses.

To-day all the pretty actresses of London, and all the clever actors, hold their annual fair at the Crystal Palace, for the benefit of the Dramatic College. Mr. Buckstone presides over the elegant British sport of Aunt Sally, which consists of throwing clubs at the effigy of a respectable colored lady. I cannot see the fun of it, but it pleases the British public. The comedy actors do terrific tragedies in the Richardson fashion, each representation lasting fifteen minutes. The pretty actresses keep tables and sell pincushions at terrible prices. It is a dramatic sanitary fair. To-day the aristocracy goes at half a crown—on Monday the rest of the world at a shilling.

MONADNOCK.

RUSSELL ON THE SITUATION.

From the Army and Navy Gazette, July 16.

Lieut.-Gen. Ulysses Grant seems to us to be in what he would most probably term, in his own nervous diction, "a very tight place." It is quite true that in his present position he must give much anxiety to the enemy, and that he menaces the Confederate capital with a greater danger than any the tenacious and valiant Southerners have yet had to encounter from Federal foes; but it is scarcely possible that he can retain that position under the fire of the July and August sun, and as yet any attempt to improve it by advancing has not been attended with encouraging results. As a line is length without breadth, and as a circle is bounded by a line, Gen. Grant may maintain that he has not departed from his pledge to fight out the possession of Richmond "on this line" by moving round the Capital, but it is difficult to perceive what advantage he has gained by approaching it now from the south side if he fails in his purpose of cutting the Confederate communications. That the combination on which he relied for that purpose has signally failed cannot be doubted. Hunter may have done damage to the western lines, but he has suffered dearly for his interference, and the injury was speedily repaired. The cavalry, in which the Federals seem to have established a decided preponderance, have failed to effect permanent destruction; and an attempt made by an expedition, under Wilson, to break up the line between Richmond via Petersburgh and Weldon, must have ended badly if it be true that the Confederates intercepted the horsemen and forced Meade to march a whole corps and a division to their assistance, with results yet unknown to us. Sheridan, from whom a good deal was expected, has not turned out to be a Zeidlitz, a Murat, or even a Paget. He failed in a very feeble endeavor to reach Hunter, and he has since lost, we are told, upwards of 1,000 men in a scamper across the Peninsula, south of Richmond, with the view of getting his corps across the James River to aid the cavalry force belonging to Grant's army. The next great Federal army on which the hopes of the North have so long been fixed promises to become a source of fearful anxiety. Sherman, if not retreating, is certainly not advancing; and, if the Confederates can interfere seriously with his communications, he must fall back as soon as he has eaten up all the supplies of the district. At Charleston all is quiet, and Mobile has ceased to care for Farragut's flotilla. The blockade cannot keep out arms, supplies and special correspondents, or keep in cotton in the South. On every point of the ragged circle which the Federals seek to penetrate they are encountered by skillful, resolute and successful opponents. All the enormous advantages possessed by the Federals have been nullified by want of skill, by the interference of Washington civilians, and by the absence of an animating homogeneous spirit on the part of their soldiery. Some fight for pay, others because they can't help it; some fight for the Union, others for abolition; some for confiscated land, others because they dislike a slave-owning aristocracy. Every Southerner fights because, conscript though he be, he hates his enemy, and is striking for the principle of States rights, which converts the land of his birthplace into a fatherland for him against all the world. Who can be a native of a Union? A native of Georgia or Virginia has something tangible to point to when he is asked where is his country. If the Union were destroyed formally to-morrow—as we believe it has been practically long ago—the man of Maine or Ohio could go back to his home, not much damaged in any way, except in a certain windy pride, and in the happiness derived from the contemplation of excessive size, which rendered him a disagreeable companion to the rest of the world. New-York, indeed, would lose some trade, and tariffs would be modified in some States, but there the mischief would cease. Far otherwise would it be with Georgia or Virginia; if the South were crushed he would become an outcast, a pariah, the scorn of bitter enemies. Therefore the Southerners fight to the death against the invading revolutionary North and all their hordes, sustained by such a spirit as would have animated the people of England had the First Consul thrown himself on their shores at the head of a Republican and Jacobin army. That, all things considered, the North had the elements of military superiority to such an extent as justified an impartial observer in predicting they would obtain possession of the principal strategic points, the ports, arsenals, large cities, railway termini, and rivers in the South, cannot reasonably be denied. It is true they are very far from the attainment of their object now, after all their losses in money and in men; nor does it look as if Grant were going to achieve it. Even if Richmond fell, the South would fight long and desperately. But Petersburgh bars the way, and Grant is still sitting in front of the Confederate earthworks, whittling sticks, as is his wont, filling the hospitals with the living, and fattening the rank soil with his dead.

Trade on the Mississippi.

THE PURCHASE OF SOUTHERN PRODUCTS PROHIBITED—THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS TO THE SOUTH FURTHER RESTRICTED.

[Copy.]

Treasury Department, July 16, 1864.

Sir: By the recent acts of Congress, the purchase of products in States declared in insurrection is altogether prohibited, and the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise into such States is greatly restricted, and confined to the necessary supplies of loyal citizens within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States.

To meet the provisions of this act, regulations are now being prepared, and until they are completed and put into effect, and you are notified thereof from this department, you will grant no more authorities for the purchase or transportation of products in or from those States, nor to transport to or sell within such States any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, either under existing trade authorities or otherwise.

No boat or other vehicle of transportation will be cleared by you, or permitted to go to an insurrectionary State with any goods, wares or merchandise on board, except such as belong to the United States, or are being transported under contract of sale to them, and except sutlers' supplies, the shipment of which you will carefully restrict to the provisions of the present rules and regulations in regard thereto.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) G. W. HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
R. J. Howard, Esq., Surveyor, &c., St. Louis, Mo.

Incidents of the Pursuit of the Enemy in Virginia.

From the Washington Chronicle, July 25.

The Sixth Corps left Fort Stevens on Wednesday, 13th, and steadily pursuing the march for 24 hours, overtook the rear-guard of the enemy at Poolesville. A section of Capt. Adams' battery, with cavalry, under command of Col. Lovell, pressed forward some six miles, when they vigorously shelled the enemy from several positions. Night coming on, the firing ceased. The corps crossed the Potomac on Saturday, and continued close to the rear of the enemy, passing through Leesburgh. They overtook them at Snicker's Gap. Though the Gap might have been successfully held, it was evacuated without much delay, and our infantry took possession. The enemy held possession of the other bank of the Shenandoah, one mile distant.

A part of Hunter's command, to the number of 5,000, were ordered to the river, which they crossed in face of the enemy's fire, though the water was up to their armpits. After this force had crossed, the enemy attempted a flank movement on their right and left. At this critical moment Adams' Rhode Island battery came into position on an eminence overlooking the valley below. They immediately opened upon the enemy with shot and shell from 3-inch rifled guns, creating great havoc among them. The range was very accurate, and each shell burst in their midst. The enemy finding the damage to their infantry so great, attempted to silence the battery by firing upon them with 20-pound Parrots, which, however, lasted but a moment, as they in turn were fired upon and forced to silence. The scene was a most exciting one—Generals, Colonels and others were standing near, and high compliments were passed on this battery by Gen. Russell and others.

The writer of this met this command at Fort Stevens, and having some experience in military matters, could not fail to admire their soldierly appearance, and felt assured that, if an opportunity occurred during this campaign, they would distinguish themselves.

THE WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

Progress of Gen. Sully's Expedition.

A correspondent of the St. Paul *Press* details the progress of Gen. Sully's expedition; its arrival at Swan Lake, and junction with Col. Thomas' force is reported. The correspondent says:

"The determination of the warriors of the Western tribes in solemn council, is at length vented in a message to the 'Long Knives.' They desire the Government to pay them for the buffaloes killed last year, and make good all losses and damages sustained by them from the expeditions of Gens. Sibley and Sully last season, (the buffalo question is the most important in the eyes of the Sioux, and make a large figure in their councils,) and insist that roads shall not be laid out on their lands nor travel be permitted in their territory. 'Upon these terms and no other,' say they, 'can we remain at peace with you. If these propositions are rejected, the war must go on; and every officer captured alive will be made to eat the flesh of the soldiers or men he leads, and are captured with him.'

Can human ingenuity devise anything more hellish than this? Is there any trial, any torture, within the whole range of human conception, coupled with satanic wickedness, too awful for such fiends to inflict upon their victims? Death in any form accompanied with the most excruciating pain, is sweet compared to the horrible fate which would await their unfortunate captives.

THE SIOUX ALREADY ON THE WAR PATH.

If any doubts have been entertained of the belligerent intentions of the Missouri Sioux, none exist now. On the third day out from Fort Sully, signs of lurking savages were discerned, and the scouts gathered enough to conclude that the designs of the prowling savages were anything but friendly; yet nothing certain was ascertained until the third day (28th,) when the first act of hostility on the part of the Sioux occurred. The

SHOOTING AND DEATH OF CAPT. FIELDING,

the Topographical Engineer of the expedition, settled all speculations in that direction. That officer was a Captain in the Second United States Cavalry, and was recommended to the position of Engineer to this expedition by the Smithsonian Institute, on account of his scientific attainments. In order to make his notes of the line of survey more complete, he often ventured further on the flanks than prudence would warrant, a fact which was noticed by the General, who only the day before cautioned him in that respect. In return, the Captain remarked that he had lived twelve years with the Indians, and believed them to be a much abused race; that he had no fears of their harming him if they were not disturbed. His residence with Indians more inoffensive and less treacherous and warlike than the Sioux, had awakened his sympathy for, and helped to form a false estimate of, the character of the wild Dakotas of the plains.

He had moved during the day's march with the most advanced scouts, who at high noon looked from the bluffs into the narrow valley of the Little Shayenne. We had already marched twenty miles, and it was the intention to camp at the head of the timber on that stream; the sun's rays were scorching, and, seeing a large tree in the valley that cast an inviting shade, the temptation to visit it was too strong to resist, and the Captain, accompanied by an orderly and a scout, turned his horse's head in that direction, descending into the valley. The scout passed over the now nearly dry bed of the river, and removing the saddle from his horse, picketed it out to graze; the Captain also dismounted, and stepped down to a pool of water to get a draught, and was in the act of dipping it up as three Indians, who were concealed among the weeds on the bank above, rose and fired upon him, two shots taking effect, one through the right arm, the other in the breast.

Their attention was now turned to the scout, at whom they discharged a dozen or more arrows, though harmlessly; the carbine in the hands of the scout discouraging further attempts to kill him, and stampeding two of the horses, they started toward the coteau to the eastward. They were not able to secure the horses, but succeeded in driving them off in the direction they wished to escape.

The wounded Captain was shortly after lifted into an ambulance and taken to camp, suffering great pain. No surgery could afford him relief, and in two or three hours he was a corpse. A few minutes before he expired, taking the hand of Capt. Pell within his own, he said: "I shall not be with you to-morrow, Captain, I shall leave you to-day;" and then exacted a promise from Gen. Sully that his remains should be sent to his wife. Dr. Johnson, of Brackett's battalion, through whose skill the General was enabled to fulfill his promise, embalmed the body the following night, which will be sent to his friends on the first returning steamboat.

Equality of Negro and White Soldiers.

NEGROES COMPETENT AS SUBSTITUTES.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We made reference, a week or two ago, to a communication regarding substitutes and other matters connected with the probable coming draft, which was addressed by Hon. Wm. A. Hall to Col. Alexander, in charge of the chief conscription and enrollment office in this city. The communication was as follows:

Huntsville, Mo., July 3.

Col. Alexander, A. A. P. M. General:

Sir: At the request of a number of citizens, I would ask an early answer to the following questions:

1st. Will a negro be received as a substitute?

2d. Will a person subject to draft be received as a substitute?

3d. Will a person over or under the required age be received, if otherwise fit?

4th. Where shall the substitute be presented to exempt the person liable to draft?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. A. HALL, M. C.

The second and third of these inquiries were answered negatively, and the response to the fourth was that substitutes must be presented to the Board of Enrollment in such Congressional District as the person desiring to offer the substitute had been last enrolled.

For proper official answer to the first question, the communication was forwarded to Washington. It was returned yesterday with the indorsement of Brig.-Gen. Fry, and forwarded to Judge Hall as follows:

Office A. A. Provost-Marshal-General for
Missouri, St. Louis, July 11, 1864.

Hon. Wm. A. Hall, M. C., Huntsville, Mo.:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that on the 6th inst. I forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C., your communication to me dated the 3d inst., with a copy of my reply to you of the 6th inst. The papers have been returned to me with the following indorsement, viz.:

Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Col. E. B. Alexander, A. A. P. M. General, St. Louis, Mo., with the information that the law referred to in answer to first question of Mr. Wm. A. Hall has been repealed by a subsequent law allowing colored troops the same pay and bounties as whites. Colored men may, therefore, be accepted as substitutes for whites.

By command of the Provost-Marshal-General.
(Signed,) CHARLES H. BROOM,
First Lieut. 57th N. Y. Vols. A. A. A. G.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. ALEXANDER,
Col. 10th U. S. Infantry, A. A. M. G.

The Tax on Imported Distilled Spirits.

Assessor's Office, United States Internal
Revenue, Third District of Massachusetts,
Boston, July 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

As liquor dealers have some doubts as to duties under the Internal Revenue Law of March 7, 1864, will you please publish the following correspondence?

JAMES RITCHIE, Assessor.

Boston, July 13, 1864.

To the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: There seems to be much uncertainty here as to the effect of the repeal of the act of March 7, whereby a tax of forty cents a gallon was laid upon imported distilled spirits on hand. It is thought by some, who have not rendered their returns, that the tax is not abrogated and that they are not called upon to make any return of such liquors on hand for tax. On the other hand the proviso, accompanying the repeal, seems to provide for the payment of all such taxes previously assessed and for the assessment of all such as had been omitted. Please inform me as to the construction of the law by the department, and of the course to be pursued.

Very respectfully,
JAMES RITCHIE, Assessor.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, July 21, 1864.

Sir: Your letter of July 13 has been received.

If you had referred to the 173d section of the act of June 30, 1864, you would have found that the act of March 7, was not repealed so far as relates to the collection of any tax properly assessed or liable to be assessed under its provisions.

The act of March 7, imposed a tax of 40 cents per gallon on imported spirits, which should have been assessed long before this time, but is not yet assessed, it is clearly liable to be assessed and should be collected and paid at once.

The proviso is very plain and distinct, and the reading of it would seem to be all the construction necessary.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS,
Acting Commissioner.
James Ritchie, Esq., Assessor, Third District, Boston, Mass.

How Far Persons Furnishing Substitutes are Exempted from Draft.

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office.

To Lieut.-Col. F. Townsend, Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Albany, N. Y.:

The attention of Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-Generals is called to the fact that Provost-Marshals have, in some cases, granted certificates of exemption to drafted persons for three years, on account of having furnished substitutes.

Boards of Enrollment have no authority to grant certificates of exemption from draft for three years. Certificates of exemption, on account of having furnished a substitute, must be made out in the terms of the law, and shall exempt the principal only as prescribed by law; "From draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which he is drafted." "If such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall again be placed in the wheel and shall be liable to draft on future calls, but not until the present enrollment shall be exhausted; and this exemption shall not exceed the term for which such person shall have been drafted." [See section 5, Amendatory Enrollment Act, approved Feb. 24, 1864.]

Certificates of exemption for persons not drafted, on account of having furnished, prior to the draft, a substitute ("not liable to draft, nor, at the time, in the military or naval service,") shall be exempt as prescribed by law "from draft during the time for which (such) substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted." Section four of Amendatory Enrollment Act, approved February 24, 1864.

The special attention of Provost-Marshals is invited to sections 4 and 5 of Amendatory Enrollment Act, approved Feb. 24, 1864.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Terrific Explosion.

TWO OF DUPONT'S POWDER MILLS IN RUINS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dupont's Powder Mills, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

About 6:30 o'clock this evening, the citizens of Wilmington were startled by a stunning report, resembling that of the discharge of a hundred pieces of cannon. Accompanying the report a dense volume of smoke was seen to rise in the neighborhood of Dupont's powder mills on the Brandywine, about four miles from the city. It was at once concluded that the report proceeded from the place designated. A large concourse of persons were soon found wending their way in the direction of the mills.

On arriving there it was found that two of the mills had been destroyed by the explosion, and that several persons had been more or less injured. Among the number was a laboring man, living in close proximity to the scene of the disaster, named Joseph Baby. He had just left a store in the neighborhood, and was passing toward his home on the opposite side of the Brandywine Creek, when a large piece of timber from the mill struck his leg near the thigh, causing a serious fracture, and laying open the flesh about ten inches in length. He was found lying on the roadside, suffering intensely from the wound, and was carried to his residence by some of the men employed in the mills, where Dr. Tracey attended to his wound.

The cause of the explosion was attributed to some disarrangement of the machinery, by which it is supposed a spark was emitted, thus igniting the powder. The mills are about twenty by thirty feet in dimensions, and about five stories high. At the time of the explosion the mill contained, as near as could be ascertained, about five tons of powder.

Mr. Baby, the injured man, has a wife and six children depending on him for support.

The mills have been guarded for several weeks by a company of drilled men, who keep a strict watch over the factory in order to prevent the intrusion of any one after the closing of the gates. It is therefore believed that the explosion of Saturday could not have been caused by any designing person. It is thought that the loss will reach about sixty thousand dollars. The buildings are almost totally destroyed, and it will be some time before they can be put into a condition suitable for use. Large pieces of timber and barrels were thrown, by the force of the explosion, entirely across the Brandywine Creek, and for a great distance evidences of the disaster were visible.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reported Yellow Fever.

It was reported yesterday that there was alarming sickness among the vessels at quarantine, yellow fever in the worst form existing. Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer, states that the report much exaggerates the facts.

It is true there are some cases of fever in the Lower Bay, but none of them have gone on shore, and all of them have been removed to the hospital-ship, as in previous years, and the well ones properly cared for. No ship-keepers have been offered ten dollars per day; but, on the contrary, offers are plenty for such positions at previous prices, and none of those so employed have been sick. There are no vessels so placed as to make it dangerous for inward or outward-bound vessels.

In order to aid the Health Officer in the excellent precautions he is taking, the Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas it has been represented to me that a ship with several cases of yellow fever on board is now at Quarantine, and it is apprehended that the crew and passengers and others may endeavor to evade the regulations of the Health Officer; now, therefore, I, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby give public notice to all citizens to obey the rules and regulations adopted by the Health Officer, and do forbid any person to go on board or have communication with any vessel or vessels at Quarantine, or with the crews or passengers thereof without the express permission of the Health Officer, and do urge the police to be vigilant in enforcing such rules and regulations, and particularly to arrest any person that there is reason to believe has escaped from Quarantine or violated any of the Quarantine laws, or the rules and regulations of the Health Officer.

Dated New-York, July 27, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

The New County Loan.

At 2 P. M. yesterday Comptroller Brennan opened the proposals which had been received for a new issue of "Riot Damages Bonds," in redemption of the $1,000,000 loan contracted a year ago, and which, with interest, is to be paid off on next Monday, August 1. There were proposals from twenty-eight different parties, whose bids (forty-three in all) were for an aggregate sum of $758,000, or three-fourths of the amount needed. Of the sum bid for $410,000 were at par, and the remaining $348,000 at premium rates of from 101.03 to 6 per cent. This result was not surprising, although at the time the proposals were first called for, it was verily believed that the entire loan would be eagerly taken up, and at liberal premium rates, because the bonds are to bear six per cent. interest, and run the long period of twenty-three and twenty-five years. Since the proposals were called for, however, Secretary Fessenden has come before the people with his "seven-thirties," and the fact is sufficient to account for the extraordinary result of yesterday's "opening" at the Comptroller's office. The Comptroller has yet to decide whether he will accept the par bids. As the old bonds will be due on next Monday it would appear as if he must accept them, but it may prove that the old bondholders will prefer to reinvest in the new bonds.

The following shows the names of the bidders and their bids:

Names.	Amount.	Rate.
Francis G. Blanchard	$3,000	103.50
Benj. H. Field	10,000	Par.
Jacob S. Hartman	1,000	101.50
D. Steinhardt	1,000	101.50
D. Steinhardt	1,000	102.00
D. Steinhardt	1,000	102.50
Chas. Ahrendt	4,000	Par.
Eliza A. Titus	5,000	101.53
John Pearce	5,000	101.50
Underhill & Haven	200,000	Par.
Jno. A. Godfrey (Guardian)	25,000	Par.
Michael Mara	2,500	102.00
W. Hardie	1,000	103.00
J. Bogatski	3,000	105.00
Jno. A. Godfrey	20,000	Par.
Jno. A. Godfrey (trustee)	25,000	Par.
N. A. Knapp	6,000	102.50
Thos. M. Orr	1,000	Par.
M. Ahern	2,000	100.50
Jno. Montgomery	7,000	101.03
J. M. Simonson, Jr.	3,000	101.05
Morris Cohen	3,000	106.00
Ed. Schell	6,000	102.03
Dry Dock Savings Bank	50,000	102.00
Dry Dock Savings Bank	50,000	101.75
Dry Dock Savings Bank	50,000	101.50
Dry Dock Savings Bank	25,000	101.25
Weeks & Co.	5,000	102.00
Jno. J. Crane	5,000	102.00
Jno. J. Crane	5,000	102.25
Jno. J. Crane	5,000	102.50
J. H. Rhoades	2,500	101.03
J. H. Rhoades	1,000	100.53
J. W. Oliver	2,000	102.00
German's Savings Bank	50,000	Par.
German's Savings Bank	25,000	101.03
German's Savings Bank	25,000	101.77
Cammann & Co	5,000	101.00
Cammann & Co	5,000	101.50
Cammann & Co	5,000	102.00
Cammann & Co	5,000	102.50
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company	100,000	Par.
Eugene Douglas	2,000	101.00
Total	$758,000	

The Kings County Board of Supervisors.

BOUNTIES TO SUBSTITUTES TO BE REDUCED AFTER THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

A meeting of the board was held Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of taking action on a proposition to reduce the bounty of $300 now paid to substitutes to $100, and also to appoint agents to recruit volunteers in the Southern States, in order to aid in filling the quota.

The President, Gen. Crooke, occupied the chair, and the regular order of business being dispensed with, Supervisor Osborn offered the following:

Resolved, That in case the Treasurer of Kings County shall be unable to raise the sum of $500,000 as authorized by resolution of this Board passed June 23, 1864, as speedily as the Bounty Committee may have use for the same, he is hereby authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness for $100 each, with interest at 7 per cent, payable at the option of the county, to any volunteer, or any person who may furnish a substitute to the credit of the county on the order of the Bounty Committee.

Mr. Osborn stated that it had been decided by the Bounty Committee to pay $100 bounty for one year's men instead of $300, to take effect on and after Monday next, the 1st of August, as it appeared that the county would not be credited with more on the quota by paying for three years than by paying for one year.

Supervisor Crooke spoke against the issuing of $100 certificates—designating such a course as a severe blow to the credit of the county, which had always been good.

Supervisor STUDWELL thought that by paying $100 bounty all the money required could be procured.

After some further discussion, a resolution offered by Gen. CROOKE was adopted, directing the appointment of a Committee of three to report at the next meeting the best course to be taken in raising the quota of the county, and the money necessary therefor.

Supervisors STUDWELL, HERMAN and CHESHIRE were appointed such Committee.

Supervisor TALBOT offered a resolution to the effect that Gov. SEYMOUR be recommended to appoint agents for recruiting in the Southern States; and, in connection, remarked that the Governor had been called upon in regard to the matter, but refused to appoint agents unless recommended so to do by the Board of Supervisors.

The resolution was referred to the above Committee; and after some routine business the Board adjourned until Friday afternoon next.

Credit for Kings County Volunteers.

The following correspondence between Hon. M. F. ODELL and Provost-Marshall-Gen. FRY, is of considerable interest as regards several matters in relation to the question of credits for volunteers:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 20, 1864.

Gen. Fry:

DEAR SIR: My district has enlisted some hundreds of men recently for three years or the war. The County authorities have paid, and are now paying, $300 as bounty for said term of service. The last call of the President is for one year. How will men enlisted for three years be credited in your department? The question is an important one. Will a three years' volunteer, now enlisted, and thereby exempt, be credited in this call as three men? An early answer will much oblige. Yours truly,

M. F. ODELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1864.

Hon. M. F. Odell, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 20, and in reply to inform you that all volunteers under the present call, whether they enlist for one, two, or three years, and all excesses or deficiences of three years' men will be counted man for man. When volunteers enlist for the shorter terms more men may be required at the expiration of those terms to equalize the amount of military service among the different States or parts of States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't. servant,

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

This decision of the Provost-Marshal-General induced the Bounty Committee of the Board of Supervisors to reduce the bounty from $300 to $100, to take effect on the 1st of August, prox.

The New Enrollment in the Third Congressional District.

The following is a corrected list of the number of men enrolled in anticipation of the next draft in the Third Congressional District of Brooklyn:

First Ward	887	Eleventh Ward	2,768
Second Ward	1,621	Thirteenth Ward	3,079
Third Ward	1,486	Fifteenth Ward	1,639
Fourth Ward	1,764	Nineteenth Ward	977
Fifth Ward	2,576	Twentieth Ward	2,656
Seventh Ward	2,443		
Total			21,896

The quota of Kings County under the new call will exceed 7,500 men.

The Quota of Richmond County.

A mass meeting of the people of Richmond County was held at Clifton Park on July 26, for the purpose of adopting measures for filling the quota of the county under the late call of the President for 500,000 men.

JOHN S. WESTERVELT was appointed President, DANIEL LOW, Vice-President, and A. WINANT Secretary, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Supervisors of Richmond County be authorized to fill the quota of the county under the late call of the President.

Resolved, That the Supervisors appeal for aid and sympathy to the capitalists of this county.

Resolved, That the Supervisors have full power to raise a sufficient amount of money on the bonds of the county to furnish recruits for filling the quota of said county.

Resolved, That committees be appointed in each town by the Board of Supervisors, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to the said bonds, and that they report the amount so subscribed to the Board of Supervisors.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given the presiding officer, Mr. Low.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Board of Supervisors for the interest they have taken in filling the various quotas assigned to this county, and for their prompt action in the matter now pending.

DANIEL LOW, Vice-President.

A. WINANT, Secretary.

The Board of Police Commissioners.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of Police Commissioners has just passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That every candidate for appointment on the force, be required to swear that he has not paid or promised to pay, any money or consideration, to any person whatever, for any recommendation given, or for any influence exerted in procuring his appointment.

This resolution has been unanimously passed, by reason of the constantly accumulating proofs that large sums of money have been paid to certain individuals by persons desiring appointments on the force. It has been a very common thing, it seems, for irresponsible parties, who knew something about the internal arrangements of Police Headquarters, but who in no way had any authority in that respect, to levy contributions on all applicants for a position in the department, that were innocent enough to believe they could gain their object in no other way. We are assured, on good authority, that in some cases, from $100 to $3000 have been paid to these sharpers, by applicants for the lowest positions in the department, with the understanding that the appointments they desired would thereby be assured. It is well the Police Board have taken this timely action. The interests of the public and the department alike demanded it.

Another resolution recently passed, provides that hereafter one of the members of the Board of Surgeons shall be on duty at the Central Office every night.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ADVANCE OF $1 PER TON ON COAL.—There was a large attendance at the monthly sale of coal, which took place yesterday at the Delaware and Lackawanna Company, No. 35 William-street, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, auctioneer. The following prices were realized, which show an advance of about $1 per ton on all descriptions since the previous sale: Five thousand tons of Liverpool coal sold at an average of $10 80, an advance of 97 cents since last month; four thousand tons of steamboat coal at an average of $10 88, an advance of $1 14 since the same period; five thousand tons of grate or furnace coal at an average of $10 92, an advance of $1 09; three thousand five hundred tons of egg coal at $11 30, an advance of $1 49 since last sale; five thousand five hundred tons of stove coal at an average of $12 39, being an advance of $2 08 on last month's rates; two thousand tons of chestnut at an average of $10 15, an advance of 76 cents.

MISSIONARY WORK IN THE CITY.—On Tuesday evening the Tract Mission held a meeting in the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church, A. R. WETMORE, Esq., presiding. Several of the missionaries were introduced, who made statements of domiciliary visitation, bringing to light the condition of the dark places of our City, and showing the effects of kindness and sympathy. Among the subjects of successful labor were soldiers, Jews, Romanists, &c. A woman of 96 years, born and brought up in the City, received the gospel from a missionary lately, and found the way, the truth and the life. Among the statistics given, we note 78,828 tracts distributed; 65 Bibles and Testaments; 243 children into schools; 388 persons to church; 325 meetings, and 29 brought under the care of pastors and churches.

"EARLY CLOSING," AND INCREASED SALARIES.—The dry goods' stores generally, and some others on Broadway and Canal-street, closed at 3 o'clock P. M., last Saturday, as previously agreed upon. We learn that this praiseworthy movement will be even more general this week. But little business is transacted after 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon by the Broadway and Canal-street houses. Meanwhile the effort to obtain an increase of salary to the clerks seems to meet with favor. Mr. A. T. STEWART, we are informed, has already advanced the pay of his employes twenty-five per centum.

POWELL'S PAINTING OF PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.—The Redwood Library Association, of Newport, R. I., one of the most ancient and respectable institutions of the kind in the country, has invited Mr. W. H. POWELL, the artist, to exhibit his painting of "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie" in that city, which was the home of the gallant Commodore. It is probable that the invitation will be accepted by Mr. POWELL.

THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that on and after August 1, the terminus of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be changed from the foot of Cortlandt-street to pier No. 2, North River.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK AND THE NEW LOAN.—The Ninth National Bank announces its readiness to take subscriptions for the new loan. The Ninth is always ready to serve the Government, and, by so doing, the people.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 27, 1864.

$14,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	106	100	Atlantic M.S.S.Co.	177½
20,000	U.S.6s.5-20s..R.	106⅜	100	Pacific Mail	281
65,000	U. S.6s.5-20s..C.	108	200	N. Y. Central	134
8,000	U. S. 5s, '74..C.	100	100	do......s5	134⅛
2,000	do..Indorsed	95	150	do	134½
6,000	U. S. 5s, '71...R.	98	500	Erie Railway	111
46,090	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct & Apl	108	400	do	111¼
35,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	94⅞	200	do	111⅛
15,000	do	94¾	250	Erie Pref.	109
1,000	Ind. War Loan.	99	100	Hud. Riv. R.	129¼
2,000	Michigan 6s, '78.	103	100	do	129⅜
2,000	Cal. State 7s	160	100	do......b10	130
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	73	100	do	129¾
50,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51	1000	Reading R.	135
5,000	do	51¼	600	do......b10	135
30,000	do	51⅛	500	do	134⅞
25,000	do	51⅜	500	do	134⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	118	400	do	134⅝
5,000	Erie 3d M. B.	130½	300	do	134⅜
1,000	Hudson Bs., '67.	101	100	Mich. Cen. R.	137½
3,000	M.C.8sCo. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	138	50	do	137¾
11,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	130	700	M. S. & N. I. R.	88
2,000	C.&N.W. 1st M.	105	200	do......b10	88
25,000	do......s10	105	300	do	88¾
5,000	do	105¼	800	do	87¾
1,000	T.&W. 1st M.Ex	106	11	Panama R.	300
5,000	Tol.& Wab.2d M.	84	1500	Ill. Cen. Scrip	128⅛
5,000	Chi. & Alt. 1s M.	114	500	do	128⅜
10,000	do......b30	115	1000	do	128¾
10,000	do	118	200	do	128⅞
7,500	Chic. & Alt. In. B	94	1100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	111⅜
25	Merchants' Bank.	108	200	do	111½
10	Bank of Comr'ce.	105	400	do......b10	112
10	Ocean Bank	99	400	Chi. & N. W.	53
20	Metropolitan Bk.	115	500	do	53¼
20	Am. Ex. Bank.	115	200	do	53¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	77	200	do	53⅞
100	do	76¾	200	do......b30	54
100	Cen. Coal Co.	64	100	do......b15	54
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	59	250	Chi. & N. W. Pref	88
100	do	56¼	400	do......b30	88¾
200	do	60½	200	Cle. & Tol. R.	141
100	do......b30	61	400	do	140½
100	do......b10	60½	1000	Chic. & R. I. R.	112¾
100	do......b10	60¾	300	do	112½
450	do	60	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	129
100	Amer. Coal Co.	93¼	100	P., F. W. & C.	114
400	Mar. Min. Co.	44	200	do......b10	114
			300	do	113¾
			300	do	113½
			100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	96

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	105⅜	300	Mich. Cen. R.	138⅜
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	105¾	200	M. S. & N. I.	89¾
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	108¼	100	do......b10	89½
20,000	do	108⅜	600	do	89½
20,000	do	108⅜	1000	Ill. C.R. Scrip	129⅛
10,000	do	108¾	600	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	88⅛
25,000	do	109	1000	Cleve. & Pitts.	112½
15,000	U. S. 6s,1-yr.C.	94⅞	1600	do	112¾
100	Canton Co.	35½	1200	do	113
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	60	400	Chi. & N. W.	53½
200	do	60¾	200	do......b30	54½
100	do......b10	60¾	700	do	54
100	do......b15	61	400	do	53¾
100	Erie R. Pref.	110	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	145½
100	N. Y. Cen. R..b10	135	800	Chic. & R. I. R.	114
200	Quicksilv. Min.	76¾	100	do......b30	114
50	do	76½	100	do	113¾
700	Erie Railway	111½	200	do	113½
1000	do	111⅝	200	do	113¼
100	do......b10	112	500	do	113
100	do	112	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	68
100	Hud. River R.	131¼	100	do......b30	68½
2500	Reading R.	136¼	600	P., F. W. & C.	114½
500	do	136½			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	51¼	300	Cleve. & Pitts.	111¾
200	Erie Railway...b3	111½	200	do	111⅞
700	do	111½	1300	do	112
900	do	111¾	300	do......b3	112
100	do......s3	111⅝	100	do......c	112
100	do......s3	111¼	700	do......s3	112
100	Hud. Riv. R.	129¾	1600	Chi. & R. I. R.	113
200	Reading R.	134⅝	400	do......b3	113⅜
700	do	135	100	Chic. & N. W......c	53⅝
200	do......s3	135	100	do......b30	54½
200	do	134¾	100	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	88⅞
100	do......c	135	300	P., Ft. W. & C....b3	113⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.	88⅞	100	Canton Co.	35
100	do......s3	88¾	450	Cum. Coal Co.	60
300	do	88⅝	100	do......b3	60
100	do	88⅝	200	do......b10	60¾
100	do	88⅞	100	do......b10	60
200	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	129⅛	200	Mariposa M. Co.	44½
100	do......b3	129½	200	do	44⅛
300	do	129	400	do......b3	45
200	Quick. M. Co....b3	76¾	100	do	45
100	do......b10	77	400	Canada Cop. Co.	3
100	do......b3	77	200	do	3¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & Miss.C.	51⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts	112
300	Erie Railway	111⅜	100	do......s3	112
100	do......s3	111¾	700	do......b3	112¼
100	Reading R.	135⅝	100	Chi. & R. Isl....b3	112¾
100	do	135¾	100	do	112⅞
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	88⅝	300	Chic.&N.W.R.	53⅝
500	Ill. Cen. R....x-d	128⅞	100	do......s3	53½
200	do......b3	128⅝	100	Cumb. Coal Co. s3	60⅜
100	Mariposa M. Co.	46	700	Can Cop. Co.	3½
100	do......b3	46			

WEDNESDAY, July 27—P. M.

There is an excellent feeling abroad to-day in regard to the new Popular Loan, and no serious doubt appears to be felt of its complete and early success. *The subscriptions, the first day, (to-day,) in the City of New-York, amount to over two and a half millions.* At the Treasury Office alone, they are $1,837,200, and at the Fourth National Bank, over $500,000. The particulars from the other National Banks we have not yet received. The announcement of this definite policy of the new Secretary of the Treasury has also greatly relieved the concern felt about the future of the Money Market, and induced an improved confidence on the Stock Exchange. There is another rise of two ₩ cent. since last night in the 5-20 Stock of the United States, proceeding in good part from the advices and orders from Europe by the steamer *Scotia.* The same cause and the free export of Domestic Produce, are influencing lower figures for Exchange on London, and indirectly the price of Gold, though speculation in the latter often works from 2 to 3 ₩ cent. independent of Exchange, either way. The movement to-day in the Gold Room was 3@4 ₩ cent. lower than on Tuesday, and the speculation less confident. The extremes, 257@253½ ₩ cent. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers, at call, is 6@7 ₩ cent., and the demand from this quarter, while partially increased as speculation revives at the Stock Exchange Board, is quite freely answered.

The newspaper, as well as private advices by the *Scotia,* represent an increasing demand for our 5-20 Bonds on the Continent of Europe. The London *Times,* which has been both inimical and unfair to the Public Credit of the United States since the second year of the War, does not disguise the fact that the Continental absorption of these Stocks is something extraordinary in both amount and tenacity, under all the vicissitudes of the American War and Exchanges. The renewed orders in this market to-day would seem to bear out the comments of the London authority.

The Public Debt of the United States on Monday last, including the unpaid requisitions on the Treasury, amounted in gross:

July 26, 1864	$1,805,523,564
July 19, 1864	1,796,203,366
Increase of the week	$9,320,198

The increase is mainly in three years 6 ₩ cent. compound interest Treasury Notes, substituted for the 5 ₩ cent. Treasury Notes withdrawn from circulation and cancelled in June. These substitutions now amount to $29,420,000 in compound 6 ₩ cents., as against $67,640,000 of 5 ₩ cents. withdrawn and cancelled.

The sales of Government 5-20s were again quite large to-day, both at the Stock Board and on the Street. A good many private bargains are made for round parcels on terms which do not transpire. The price at the Board touched 109 ₩ cent. this afternoon. The Exchange on London being so largely in favor of buyers for the Continent of Europe, there is not much hesitation about the price of the Bonds where desirable lots are offered. Parties who yesterday predicted 110 ₩ cent. in a short time, to-day advance their views to 114@115 ₩ cent., provided Gold and Exchange keep up a week or so longer. The Railway Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks of a speculative character continue to strengthen in price and demand, and the average rise since yesterday is 1½@2 ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour on Tuesday. There was a partial reaction from the very best sales of the Railroads. Gold 254 ₩ cent. There was a rise of 9 ₩ cent. in Toledo Shares to-day:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861	105¼	105¾	Mich. Central	136½	138⅜
U. S. 5-20's	107	109	Mich. Southern	86	88⅞
N. Y. Central	133	134⅛	Illinois Cen.	126⅝	128⅞
Erie	110⅝	111½	Pittsburgh	110	112
Erie Preferred	108	109	Fort Wayne	112	114
Hudson	128¾	130⅜	Rock Island	110⅝	112⅝
Canton	35	34¾	Reading	133¼	135⅝
Treas. Cer., new	95	94⅛	Quicksilver	75⅜	76¾
Toledo	136½	145½	Cum'land Coal	57⅜	60⅜
Northwest	51⅛	53⅝	Mariposa	43	46
Ohio & M. Certfs	50⅜	51⅜	N. West Pref.	87¼	88⅝

Included in the subscriptions to the new Popular Loan at the Treasury Office to-day is $1,000,000 by the Bank of Commerce. The Fourth National Bank also subscribed to the new Loan, for the Bank itself, $250,000; for Ketchum, Son & Co., $100,000; for Anthony & Hall, $50,000; for Hoyt, Spragues & Co., $50,000; for John M. Furman, $50,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	123¾	Chi. &N.W. Int.	102
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	118	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	105
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Erie 3ds, '83	130¼	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	105
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Tol. & Wab. 2d	80
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Gal. & Chi. extended	123
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	118	Chi & R. I. 1sts	110
Hudson R. Bonds	101	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	116
Mich. C. '69 & '72	130	N. J. Cen. 1sts	105
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	136	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	97
Chi. B. &. Quincy	129	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	115
Ill. Cen. '75	133	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Al. & T.H. seconds, Prf.	91	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	113
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	80		

We learn from Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-street, who give special attention to converting, for account of holders, the 7-30 ₩ cent. Treasury Notes of 1861 into 1881, 6 ₩ cent. Stock, that the conversion of the 19th August Notes is now going on rapidly. Only about three weeks remain to take advantage of the convertible privilege, as the Notes will be paid off in Currency, if not turned into the Gold-bearing Stock of 1881 by the 19th August. Under the last order of the Department, Gold interest is now allowed at the rate of 7.30 ₩ cent. to the 19th August, and Gold interest charged on the Bonds of 1881 at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. from the 1st July. Very few holders of the Notes are parting with the 1881 Stock, which they received in exchange, having learned in the past three years to appreciate the advantage of their Gold Interest.

The eight millions Export return from the port of New-York, for a single week, published this morning, is made the text for the following singular and widely mistaken editorial by one of the Opposition papers of this City:

> "The exports from New-York during the past week sum up the enormous amount of over eight millions of dollars—making in two weeks about sixteen millions. But how is this sum made up? A glance over the details reveals the fact that the most valuable articles of export, *embracing in value fully one-half of the whole,* are coffee, tea and tobacco—three articles not precisely necessary, to be sure, but of universal consumption, and till the advent of this administration, left free from the touch of the tax-gatherer. Now they are subject to the most onerous taxation. Their nominal value is greatly inflated through the redundant currency. Therefore their consumption is greatly reduced; people are compelled to deny themselves what they have been accustomed to all their lives. The surplus thus created must be exported. *The impoverishment of the country could not be more forcibly illustrated. The export of sugar is also considerable.* Now sugar, to a certain extent, is a prime necessity, and yet hundreds of families are compelled to reduce their use of it to the lowest limit. The exports embrace large quantities of cheese; but of our farm products generally there is little going forward."

The facts of the Export list thus blindly subjected to a political purpose, are about as follows: The value of Tea and Coffee, articles of foreign growth, with which this market is greatly overstocked, reëxported during the week, is $690,000. The value of Tobacco, one of the great staples of export, now, as before the War, and with which the country can always well afford to part, is $686,000. These two sums make, *not one-half, but less than one-sixth* of the grand total of $8,040,000. The overstock of Sugar was relieved to the extent of $326,000. This item, added to Tea and Coffee, gives about a million of dollars of staple Foreign Merchandise reëxported for the want of a market here, as against seven millions Domestic Produce and ordinary miscellaneous articles of which the country, even in the midst of a great War, has a large surplus. And of all articles of export comprising this surplus, for which we have the least necessary use at home in time of War, is that of Tobacco—so strangely singed out by our neighbor as a grievous loss—is the most conspicuous. Such evidences of "the impoverishment of the country" we should be content to record every week in the year.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $4,598,278 23, including for Customs, $133,067 71; total payments, $2,968,408 47; 7-30 Notes, $1,837,200; total balance, $17,385,778 20.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan,* this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY,

CASH CAPITAL....$1,000,000

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Will take subscriptions for the Hon. Mr. Fessenden's new Government Loan—7 3-10s. Also continues to take subscriptions for 10-40s.

☞ NEW 7 3-10 LOAN AND TEN-FORTY BONDS.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,

No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions for the New 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which will be dated Aug. 15, with semi-annual coupons, and issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Parties subscribing will be allowed interest to Aug. 15, and the commission allowed by Government of $2 50 on each $1,000. The Ten-Forty 5 per Cent. Bonds date from March 1, and 50 per cent. premium for gold interest. Payments must be made in Legal-Tenders or National Bank Notes.

D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 27, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 119 bbls. Ashes, 12,585 bbls. Flour, 689 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 27,969 bushels Wheat, 7,298 bushels Oats, 853 pkgs. Provisions, and 388 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock to-day 369 bbls.

COAL—Is in fair request, firm and advancing. At the regular monthly sale of Scranton Coal, held to-day, 24,000 tons were sold at an advance on last month's prices of from 80c.@$1 78 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs. Included in the sales (made chiefly to manufacturers and coal dealers) were 4,000 tons steamboat, $10 87½@10 90; 5,000 tons lump, $10 80@$10 85; 5,000 tons grate, $10 87½@$11 10; 3,500 tons egg, $11 25@$11 37½; 5,500 tons stove, $12@$12 18; 2,000 tons chestnut, $10 05@$10 25 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs. delivered at Elizabethport, N. J. The prices realized to-day show an advance of from $1 75@$3 13 ₩ ton on those established at the monthly sale in May, just two months ago.

COFFEE—Is dull, and unsettled.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at drooping prices; Middlings, $1 60@$1 61 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 800 bales. Week's receipts, 1,100 bales; sales and resales, 4,300 bales; exports, 82 bales.

The following are the imports, from January 1 to June 30, and stocks of cotton at the principal European ports on the 30th of June:

	IMPORTS. 1863. Bales.	IMPORTS. 1864. Bales.	STOCKS. 1863. Bales.	STOCKS. 1864. Bales.
Hamburg	48,300	65,000	2,300	1,200
Bremen	19,037	16,028	89	251
Amsterdam	4,177	7,269	853	4,204
Rotterdam	13,000	13,100	900	4,300
Antwerp	4,599	4,775		
Havre	90,767	140,383	29,541	53,824
Bordeaux	2,307	3,760	134	724
Marseilles	74,551	124,838	4,494	18,736
Genoa	12,350	7,700	450	400
Leghorn		12,000		
Trieste	15,549	20,524	1,487	1,085
Great Britain	920,873	1,341,244	418,704	396,918
Totals	1,205,510	1,756,621	458,922	481,642

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, FROM OCT. 3 TO JULY 3.

	Great Britain. Bales.	France. Bales.	Austria. Bales.	Total. Bales.
1856-'57	56,070	14,865	12,652	83,587
1857-'58	76,780	19,333	12,968	109,031
1858-'59	80,423	22,169	9,584	112,156
1859-'60	90,165	18,923	8,142	117,230
1860-'61	93,582	38,605	7,933	137,150
1861-'62	116,296	23,309	3,942	143,547
1862-'63	160,921	37,788	8,688	207,397
1863-'64	213,094	61,075	11,919	286,118

FISH—The main inquiry is for Dry Cod at $7 25@$8 50 ₩ cwt.; No. 2 Mackerel at $13@$15, and No. 3 do. at $10 to $12 50 ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 57c.@62c. for Scaled, and 31c.@39c. for No. 1 ₩ box. Stocks light.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, and has been in less demand, to-day, at a reduction of 10c.@25c. ₩ bbl. Sales, since our last, amount to 15,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@$10 60, chiefly at $10 20@$10 35, and for August, $11 and for September delivery at $11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10@$10 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 25	@$9 75
Extra State	9 90	@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	9 65	@12 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping b'ds	10 00	@10 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 60	@12 75
Extra Genesee	10 65	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 00	@14 50

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $10 25@$11 25 for poor to good, and $11 25@$14 for good to choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand and declining; sales 800 bbls. extra at $9 90@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and unsettled. Sales of 220 bbls. fine and superfine were reported, generally at from $8@$9 50, but including one lot of 100 bbls. as high as $10 65 ₩ bbl., a fancy price. Corn Meal is in request, closing $7 90 for Jersey, and $8 40@$8 50 for Brandywine, and Atlantic, ₩ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and limited request to-day, at a reduction of 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 87,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 67@$2 71; Red Western at $2 58@$2 64; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 47@$2 50; Milwaukee Club at $2 30@$2 46; Chicago Spring at $2 25@$2 43 ₩ bushel. Corn continues heavy; sales since our last 31,000 bushels, at $1 60½@$1 61½, chiefly at $1 61, for sound mixed Western, and $1 54@$1 58 for unsound, ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal, at $1 90@$1 95 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand, at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at $1@$1 02; Western, at $1 02@$1 03; State at $1 01@$1 02, cash, ₩ bushel. Barley continues quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River is in pretty fair request, at $1 20@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, at 16c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern were in request, at $1 75 ₩ thousand.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, and prices are depressed.

NAVAL STORES—Are very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 50@$3 60 ₩ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ₩ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, at drooping prices. Crude Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 70@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 50c.; Refined Petroleum at 84c.@85c. free, and 82c.@83c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Sales 150 tons, part to arrive, at $75@$77 ₩ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand at reduced prices. Sales since our last, 6,400 bbls. at $40 25@$41 for New Mess, and $43 for August delivery; $35@$37 for Old Mess; $36@$37 for Prime Mess, and $35@$36 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 17½c.@19c. for Hams, 23c.@24c. for bagged do., and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales of 240 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is heavy to-day; sales since our last, 3,900 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 19¾c.@20¾c., and for August delivery 21½c.@22½c., ₩ lb. Beef is in limited demand at $27@$30 for Mess; $19@$24 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Prime Mess, $34@$36 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $27@$29 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 36c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 43c.@45c. for choice State, and 33c.@41c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese has been in less request at 17c.@24c. ₩ lb.

SALT—3,000 sacks Liverpool fine were reported sold at about $3 75 ₩ sack.

SOAP—Small sales of Castile were made at $26@26¼ ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at former prices; sales since our last 1,540 hhds., including Cuba &c., at 19¾c.@22½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are heavy and down to 23¼c.@29¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 137,000 lbs. at 18¾c.@20¼c. for inferior to very choice ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in good request, and 840 hhds. have been disposed of at from 14½c.@45c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been unsettled to-day. A *bear* clique reported sales of 2,000 bbls. Western at $1 65 ₩ gallon, but, on "cross-examination," admitted that they knew not definitely who made such sales. Legitimate buyers had to pay $1 68@$1 70 ₩ gallon for State and Western, in small lots, but toward the close the market was very irregular.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and depressed, with 623 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 50 bbls. Pork at 3s. 3d.; 500 coils Bale Rope at 22s. 6d. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake at 20s.; also, by steamer, 2,000 boxes Cheese and 300 pkgs. Butter at 50s.; 17 hhds. Tobacco at 35s., and 2,000 bags Linseed at 30s. For Bristol, 80 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 200 boxes Bacon, 100 tcs. Lard, and 10 tons Oil at 35s. For Havre, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. For Hamburg, 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 3d. For Antwerp, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	July 28	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Edinburgh	July 30	New-York	Liverpool
America	July 30	New-York	Southampton
Westminster	July 30	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	July 30	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool
Marathon	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
City of Washing'n	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 20	Liverpool	New-York,
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston.
St David	July 21	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	July 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Emily B. Louder..July 30..New-York....New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Damascus,* will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M. The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh,* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE McR. MITCHELL—I HAVE arrived here, and I want to meet you at the Atlantic Hotel, New-Bowery and Oliver-st.

MATTHEW MITCHELL.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.

MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY,

Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—FOUR NEW, first-class Locomotives, cylinders, 15x22, Drivers 4½ feet. Delivery in August and September, two each month. Inquire of A. S. WHITON, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE SECOND HAND cylinder boilers, thirty-five inches in diameter, and thirty feet long. Apply to HOYT & BROTHERS, Nos. 28 and 30 Spruce-st.

ENGINE LATHE FOR SALE — FIFTEEN feet shears and swings thirty inches. Inquire at the coal office, No. 211 East 22d-st. SAM'L LEGGETT.

INSTRUCTION.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 283 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1; for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to

REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

LAST WEEK OF THE REDUCED PRICES—All who enter their names this week at Goldsmith's Institute, will be received at one half the usual charges, and will have until the 1st of November to complete their lessons. Penmanship, book-keeping, &c.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 756 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 26.

J. A. FOWLER, }
W. B. DWIGHT. } Principals.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OF SEVEN YEARS' EXperience, a thorough disciplinarian, who can give most satisfactory reference in regard to success in teaching, desires a situation. Will teach English branches, Mathematics, Natural Sciences. Address TEACHER, No. 159 West 30th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—FOR SALE—AN interest in a Broadway gallery of established reputation and now doing a good business; an excellent opportunity for a practical man. Parties answering will state what amount of cash they can command or they will receive no attention. Address PHOTO, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, for three days.

$10,000 TO $12,000.—PARTNER WANTed, an active business man, with this amount, to engage in a manufacturing business, already established in this City. Fine factory, with steam power, &c., &c., in full operation. Only principals having the means need address H., Box No. 2,275 Post-office.

$2,000.—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RESTaurant dining saloon and bar in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall; also, splendid confectionery, No. 89 6th-av; fine stand, $1,650; also, superior kerosene oil store, No. 59 8th-av.: fine stand for business, $150, cheap. Apply at No. 61 Chatham-st., Room 3

PATENT RIGHTS WANTED.—WANTED, patent rights for California and the Pacific coast, in exchange for property or cash. Address Box No. 5,325 Post-office, New-York City, stating where an interview can be had and what rights.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND STAtionery store, with route attached, in a good locality in this City; doing a good business; established ten years. Will be sold cheap. Address A. L. R., Box No. 2,332 Lower Post-office.

TO COAL MINERS.—WANTED TO PURchase 300 tons of best red ash coal for family use. Address, stating price, &c., to RICHARD OATIS, No. 11 Chambers-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE.—RIGHT FOR NEW-ENGLAND States in Kauffman's Improved Railroad Car. In cases of collision, prevents 50 per cent. of loss of life and property. SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, issued in the name of Edward Wurts, have been lost, viz.: one, No. 4,057, dated Nov. 20, 1858, for 55 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one, No. 7,605, dated Feb. 26, 1862, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notified that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,

No. 29 William-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A PACKAGE CONtaining two Memorandum Books, supposed to have been left in the cars of the Hudson River Railroad, on Monday morning. The above reward will be paid by leaving the same with YOUNG B. CHOLES, No. 1,201 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,

Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.

NOTICE

is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the

THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT,

composed of the

FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS

of the

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

that the

ASSESSMENT ROLLS

will, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the

ACT TO PROVIDE INTERNAL REVENUE, &c.,

BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION

AT THIS OFFICE,

FROM 9 A. M. TILL 3 P. M.,

FOR FIFTEEN DAYS

from the date hereof, Sundays excepted. And that, for

THE FIVE DAYS NEXT ENSUING,

APPEALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND DETERMINED

by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,

relative to any

ERRONEOUS OR EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS.

ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING,

and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

S. P. GILBERT,

Assessor Thirty-second District,

State of New-York.

Dated at No. 139 Broadway, this 15th day of July, 18

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., &c.

J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

OLD APPLE WHISKY.

A prime article of Old Jersey Apple Whisky for sale. Inquire of

S. M. CHAMBERS, No. 93 West-st.

BILLIARDS.—WANTED TO HIRE, TWO GOOD small size billiard tables. Address P. P. P., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S

PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,

Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

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BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,

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SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of Gauze Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs; a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Gooods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

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BEADS—BEADS—BEADS— AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or will do the general housework of a gentleman's family, by a very efficient and highly recommended girl; has lived many years in first-class Brooklyn families, and is a most desirable servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent fine washer and ironer; understands her work perfectly; strictly honest and obliging; best of City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 184 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOTEL COOK, by a most experienced and responsible woman, in City or country, in a hotel or boarding-house; is a thorough cook in all its branches, equal to the position in any house, and a most valuable person. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL WITH a family, by a very respectable and responsible girl, as nurse, wait on a lady, sew, &c.; is of genteel appearance, well informed, and of most kind and obliging disposition; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family; has the best of City reference; no objection to live in the country. Address, for two days, C. C., care of Mr. Machrlein, tailor, No. 136 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, with good references, a situation in a private family, hotel or boarding-house, as first-class cook; meats, pastry, cream, jellies, &c.; City or country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL WHO LIVED IN A gentleman's house in Ireland, a situation as general servant, or as chambermaid; washes and irons well; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, to take care of children, chambermaid or light housework; City or country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY girl, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has City reference. Address A. N., No. 233 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl to take care of children, or to do chamberwork. Call at No. 459 West 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, to take care of children and make herself useful; good City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as cook in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 219 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in all its branches, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 391 3d-av.

ALL EMPLOYERS SUPPLIED WITH competent servants for the City or country, and good English, Irish, German, American and French help suited in good situations, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st., removed from No. 149 Grand-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, of long experience in the care of fast horses, or as groom and valet to one or two single gentlemen; has the best of town references from his last employer, for the last two years and ten months. Address M. M., care of Mr. R. Campbell, harness maker, 4th-av., corner 9th-st.

WANTED—A PORTER OR WATCHMAN'S SITUation by a married man, and he is a gardener of the first rank; he has the best of City reference. Call or address H. G. R., No. 15 John-st., in the Seed-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man as coachman in a private family; has best of references to produce from former places; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, 12 years in City; has the best of reference; has no objection to City or country. Address J. M., No. 114 Avenue C, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a German, (single;) can take care of farm and garden, horses and cows; best of references. Apply for HERMAN, at Fleming & Davidson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; has no objections to the country; can give satisfactory City references. Address J. W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN landed on Monday last, from Ireland, in a grocery establishment; would make himself generally useful. Address, for three days, M. M., No. 127 Liberty-st.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—I AM DESIrous of a situation as janitor, or to take charge of buildings; I am a licensed engineer, and would also take charge of any heating apparatus. Address ENGINEER, care of Mr. Mulvihill, No. 196 Division-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, servants, farm hands, gardeners, small boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUTH IN THE OFFICE OF A first-class sewing-machine; one residing with his parents preferred; none need apply unless with a view of remaining permanently in the business. Address W. & G., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF THE ELLIPTIC Sewing Machine, No. 537 Broadway, a competent young lady as operator and saleswoman.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A HEALTHful, cheerful and competent person, to take charge of a small household in the City. Address Post-office, Box No. 3,386.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ROSE OF CASTILE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SEA OF ICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER, OR SATAN IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S—IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

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Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

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Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The interdiction of all news about the operations in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, by the orders of Gens. HUNTER and WALLACE, leaves us with rather a limited amount of intelligence from that region this morning. Several reports have com to hand, none of which throw any positive light upon the enemy's movements. Harper's Ferry is still held by Gen. HUNTER, and it is reported that Martinsburgh has been reoccupied by our forces. Gen. AVERIL's death is reiterated by way of Philadelphia, but the report does not yet seem to be definite enough to render it certain. In Baltimore the authorities are taking timely measures for the defence of the city. An enrollment of all the able-bodied colored men has been ordered, and they will be organized and armed as a part of the defensive force of the city.

A dispatch from Nashville states that in the battles of Friday and Saturday two of the best corps of the rebel army were almost entirely used up, and that the prisoners taken on those days uniformly assert that the rebel Gen. HOOD was killed on the 22d. Gen. ROUSSEAU had reached Nashville, on his return from his recent raid, which proved very successful. Thirty-one miles of railroad was destroyed, including thirteen station-houses. Two thousand prisoners were captured and paroled, and a large number of horses and contrabands were brought back.

GENERAL NEWS.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday opened proposals from twenty-eight different parties, inclosing forty-three bids, which aggregated but $758,000, for a loan of $1,000,000, on 6 per cent. bonds, to run over twenty years, to redeem the temporary loan to pay riot damages, made last summer, and which, with interest, is to be paid on next Monday. The result of the opening was surprising, although not wholly unexpected. Of the sum bid for, $410,000 were at par, and the balance of $348,000 at premium rates of from 101.03 to 6 per cent. The introduction of the new "seven-thirties" to the public by Secretary FESSENDEN, fully accounts for the failure of an entire disposition of the County Loan. At the time it was put upon the market for bids, it was likely to be taken at good premium rates, long-time loans being highly desirable. The result is something of a poser to Comptroller BRENNAN, who is undecided whether to accept the par bids or not. He could, no doubt, get good premium rates by re-advertising all of the loan not bid for at less than 2 per cent., by increasing the interest to 7 per cent., but this he would not wish to do, having heretofore rigidly insisted upon not paying over 6 per cent. Indeed, neither the City or County have paid 7 per cent. interest in years, except on the Union Defence Fund Bonds and the first Family Aid Fund loan. Mr. BRENNAN may be able to decline the par bids by inducing reinvestments in the loan by the old bondholders, or he may decide to wait till the attraction of the "seven-thirties" wanes, and meanwhile use money from other available sources to pay off the matured bonds.

Mayor GUNTHER has issued a proclamation designed to effect a thorough observance of quarantine regulations, in consequence of several vessels now at Quarantine being infected with contagion, and in order to prevent its spread in the City. He urges persons on the infected vessels and those in communication with them to respect to the fullest extent all the special quarantine regulations, and requests the police to arrest any one who evades these regulations and reaches the City.

The report which appeared yesterday of serious sickness among the passengers on Quarantined vessels, yellow fever alarmingly prevailing, is said by Dr. SWINBURNE, Health Officer, to be much exaggerated. There are cases of sickness at Quarantine, but nothing to create alarm, and no possibility of the disease spreading.

Gen. SANDFORD returned last night from Washington, and goes this morning to Albany to confer with Gov. SEYMOUR. He has obtained from the War Department a declaration that the 100 days' men who will be in service at the time of the draft will be exempt.

CHARLES SCHMIDT, of the steamship *America*, was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner OSBORN, charged with smuggling a quantity of goods into this port with intent to defraud the Government of revenue. The accused waived examination and was committed in default of bail, fixed at $1,000.

The United States steamer *Water Witch*, which the rebels captured on the night of the 2d ult., in Ossibaw Sound, has not since been heard from, but her crew have. A letter received from Acting-Ensign CHASE HILL, dated Savannah, Ga., 9th ult., says she was captured after a desperate fight, in which most of the officers were wounded. He was wounded himself in the side by a sabre cut, and was in the hospital when he wrote, with several other officers. He and his companions were well treated, and on the mending tack.

The State of North Carolina owns salt works of considerable extent at Wilmington. They were erected at a cost of $100,000, and have been carried on to an additional expense of $40,787 78. The receipts for the sale, and the sums due in May last, amounted to $100,883 45. About two hundred and seventy men are employed in the manufacture. By the report of D. C. WORTH, salt commissioner, it appears that the works produced 62,000 bushels for the year ending April 30, 1864, which has been sold at an average of $7 75 per bushel, amounting to $480,500. The present market price of this staple is $25 per bushel. The works were injured by an incursion of our troops, but have since been repaired.

The steamer *Kingston*, belonging to the Chesapeake Tow-boat Company, ran ashore between the mouth of the Potomac and Rappahannock, Sunday morning, and on Sunday night a rebel party came off, dismantled the steamer and burned her, the crew escaping in boats.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that on Sunday night, a hundred and fifty-nine prisoners of war, recently captured near Winchester by Gens. CROOK and AVERILL, arrived in that city, and were committed to the Atheneum. Among the number was a negro soldier. He says he was trying to get through the lines when he was captured by the rebels and impressed into their service. He wears a regular rebel uniform, and the Johnnies insist that he is one of them.

The quota of New-Hampshire, under the last call, is 6,502, as follows: First District, 2,457; Second, 2,096, and Third, 1,949. To apply on the whole, there is a surplus over previous calls of 1,200.

Hon. SAMUEL D. BELL, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, has resigned his office, the resignation to take effect August 1. He was elevated to the Supreme bench in 1855, and was appointed Chief Justice in 1859.

The tobacco crop has flourished up the valley of the Connecticut during all the dry weather, and never looked better than it does now. The farmers have learned that wet weather is not essential to success in setting the plants.

Over two and a half million dollars were subscribed in this City to the new Popular Loan yesterday. The Money market easy. Stocks advancing. Large orders were in the market from Europe for United States 5-20 years' Stock. Gold 3 @3½ ℔ cent. lower than on Tuesday.

Sympathizing with Gold, domestic produce was generally heavy and cheaper yesterday, with less animation in the market. Flour fell off 10c. @25c. ℔ bbl., and Wheat 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Provisions were easier, and toward the close tending downward. Foreign merchandise was dull and declining. At the auction sale of Scranton coal, 24,000 tons were disposed of to manufacturers and coal dealers, at an advance of from 80c.@$1 78 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs. on the prices realized in June, making the total rise in the last two months from $1 75@$3 13 ℔ long ton. Freights were quiet and depressed, with 623 vessels of all classes in port.

New Rebel Schemes of Disunion.

It is a curious and significant circumstance that every time there is any talk of peace, as the result of compromise or negotiation, the Democratic journals treat the public to whole columns of dissertation upon the feasibility of substituting two or more Confederacies on this continent for one; of maintaining freedom of commercial intercourse and union in the transaction of all business with foreign nations, while preserving the most complete independence and separation with regard to all internal affairs. These disquisitions are never put forth as the editor's own sentiments; nothing of the sort. They are usually elaborate expositions of Southern policy and opinions, written by somebody claiming more or less intimate acquaintance with the hopes and aspirations of Southern leaders.

Within the last few days an attempt has been made to excite the popular imagination to a greater degree than usual, by the picture of a grand "Continental Confederation," embracing Canada, and perhaps eventually Mexico and the South American Republics. This is the latest Southern substitute for the once bright and happy vision of a grand "Southern Confederacy," that was to swallow up Mexico and the Isthmus, and even the West India Islands, and leave the North to starve and shiver out in the cold. Three years of hard knocks have modified the brilliant programme; and as the result of the war, with its rivers of blood and mountain of debt, we have acquired a chance of forming one or half a dozen members of a league of States, whose connection will consist in being represented at the Tuileries and St. James by the same Ambassadors.

The real meaning of all this is that the leading Northern Copperheads are not only convinced that a split into several Confederacies will be the inevitable result of the existing imbroglio, but they are anxious that it should be so. They are very careful not to make any distinct public announcement that these are their opinions and feelings, for this, they know, would consign them in popular estimation to the same limbo with VALLANDIGHAM. But there is no one who has ever had an opportunity of conversing with them in private on the probable or to be desired solution of our difficulties, who does not know how thoroughly and emphatically they are committed to this theory.

The first step toward securing the public acceptance for it, is of course to make the public mind familiar with it. There is no idea, however disagreeable at first, which does not lose some of its repulsiveness by being often talked of and turned over, and all its possible advantages brought out in striking colors. There are some good things even in subjection to a foreign despot, and there is no question that by dwelling awhile on these, and at the same time being constantly told that this was our inevitable doom, we should soon cease to look upon it with that horror and repugnance which at the outset it would assuredly inspire.

We are certainly far from imagining that any considerable portion of the people of the North can be seriously influenced by any pictures of clusters of happy, trading Confederacies on this continent, which the rebels or their Northern tools have wit enough to sketch. But we think it not unlikely that there may be some who, weary of the fray, sick of the inevitable disappointments of war, cowed and alarmed by the occasional glimpses which we get even now, through the smoke of the battle-field, of that great troubled sea of agitation and confusion, on which peace, when it comes, is sure to launch us for a while, may be beguiled into thinking that rest, peace, liberty and prosperity, all substantial blessings of life, in short, may be found by belonging to any one of the two or half dozen Confederacies which might be constructed out of the ruins of the United States; that, in short, the loss of the Union perhaps, after all, involves nothing more than the loss of the barren honor of being the citizen of a monster Republic. On the minor dangers that are wrapped up in this miserable delusion we have neither time nor space to dwell here.

But there is one thing which all those who ever find themselves fainting under the burdens and heat of the day, and who find themselves soothed by the voice of rebel charmers, would do well to remember, and that is, that two or more Confederacies—some slave, some free, some manufacturing, some agricultural, some inland, some maritime—mean war, perennial war; war embittered by the community of language and religion and race and traditions, and by the absence of all natural boundaries—a war which every time it broke out, even after five hundred years of separation, would still be civil war, and have "the primal eldest curse upon it." They would mean an endless series of efforts to preserve "the balance of power." The English press already chuckles over its commencement, as a check to the ambition of the more powerful States, by combinations, on the part of the others, among themselves and with foreigners. The notion that, as we have not been able to live in peace with the South in the Union, we could live in peace with it out of the Union, is a strange, wild dream; and if the Northern people are ever induced by the band of desperate adventurers who are now preaching it, to place the smallest faith in it, it will be a very conclusive proof of our incapacity for self-government. It cannot be too often repeated that, while the evils we suffer from the prolongation of the present war are well defined and may be said to be well known, the evils we should encounter by a peace based on anything but the restoration of the Union, are vast, various, unknown, innumerable.

We hear a great deal about the fanaticism of trying to subdue the South; but the wildest Abolitionist who advocates it is a sensible and sober man compared to the desperadoes who ask us, with the history of the world before us, to try the experiment of a congeries of petty Republics. Earl RUSSELL gave as a reason for not aiding Denmark, the other day, the fact that the United States had risen into a sixth great Power, with a formidable navy and an immense army. Let us only try the experiment of a grand Continental Confederacy, and so far from fearing us, we prophesy that in twenty years we should enjoy the pity and contempt of every statesman in Europe.

The Return of Early's Men.

The telegrams which convey to us in snatches the news of the return of the rebels toward the Upper Potomac are apt to propagate a serious geographical error or a popular misconception of the latitudes. When these telegrams assured us ten days ago that the rebels had taken to their heels, were across the Potomac, were rushing down the Loudon Valley, and struggling to find a gap into the Shenandoah by which they might make a straight line for Richmond with some remnants of their plunder, people generally believed, no doubt, that EARLY's men had gone South—at least had gone in a southerly direction.

Nothing could be more natural than this conclusion, taking a superficial view of the situation. Nothing, at the same time, could well be further from a true appreciation of the case. At no point in their late homeward journey have EARLY's men been so far South as when their rear-guard started from Rockville into Maryland. Rockville is nearly fifteen miles north of Washington. Leesburgh and Snicker's Gap are almost on the parallel of Rockville, and from Snicker's Gap the rebel route was west by *north*, so that the "vigorous pursuit" which followed their retirement from the environs of Washington, resolved itself into an expedition in which the main body of the pursuing army was, all the time, nearer to Richmond than the rebels themselves.

We do not know that in this geographical estimate of the situation there is anything alarming or disheartening. On the contrary, we think it supplies plentiful reasons by which to account for the sudden recurrence of the border panic. We have, as it were, a measurably complete diagnosis of the difficulty; and probably we shall be able to see, anon, that it is not so serious as might have been anticipated. If, for instance, we find that EARLY's freebooters, instead of moving southward along the Loudon or the Shenandoah Valley, moved west and northwest across both valleys, we can easily understand how, by striking even a moderately obtuse angle, they should in time reach the banks of the upper Potomac, which, at Williamsport, approaches somewhere close to the parallel of Havre de Grace. Looking at the matter in this plain aspect, we relieve the subject of its supernatural elements. We are no longer puzzled to account for the miraculous appearance at Martinsburgh of a rebel force which we had good reason to hope was taking a short cut for Richmond at a most uncommon pace.

What we have still, however, to get at is, to find a good reason for the order having been issued to Gen. WRIGHT to give up the chase at the very point—as it now turns out—where the rebel horde was ordered to face about for the fords of the upper Potomac. We shall admit that it was reasonable to expect that EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE would be content with what plunder they had secured. We will admit that non-military judges would come to the conclusion that the raiders had made straight for Staunton. But we should have supposed that the military authorities had had sufficient experience of these Shenandoah expeditions not to take matters for granted, even on a plausible basis of expectation. Possibly, according to the strict principles of military science, EARLY (once in the Shenandoah Valley) should have wheeled left instead of right; but it seems that these raiders do not hold themselves amenable to the fixed rules of military science; that they make a dash wherever they see an opening, and that they have an instinct of pouncing like tigers upon a weak garrison or detachment such as that brave band under AVERILL and CROOK at Winchester. And even if this new incursion should come to nothing more alarming than it has already done, it is quite apparent that the attack on the outlying portions of Gen. HUNTER's command, the losses and the retreat of our troops, come into the category of blunders, which, at such a crisis as this, are at once discreditable and damaging.

We still wait, with patient hope, to hear officially that the surprise and the attack at Winchester have been exaggerated. But when we find Gen. WRIGHT's corps withdrawn from the pursuit just when pursuit should have begun in earnest; when we find Gen. HUNTER compelled to withdraw his handful of men into Maryland, apparently unable even to make a stand south of that wretched trap at Harper's Ferry; when Loudon Heights, and Leesburgh Heights, and Ball's Bluff, are doubtless still as open for rebel occupation as they were three weeks ago, there must be negligence somewhere. Nor is it less excusable that the whole concern may resolve itself, before many hours, into another contemptible foray upon the stables and hen-roosts of Maryland and Southwestern Pennsylvania. The mere fact of these raids being possible, and of their being perpetrated almost with impunity, is an advertisement for the rebel military force abroad, which should have been effectually checked before this time. It is clear the Government will get but little if any militia coöperation from the Border States themselves, but the Government is already quite strong enough to make these incursions hereafter an impossibility.

The Draft a Popular Measure—Its Effect Upon the War.

Before the Draft Proclamation, the Copperheads abused President LINCOLN for not daring to risk his prospects by calling for more soldiers. Now they abuse him for calling for so large a number as half a million. His silence was denounced as pusillanimity. His proclamation is denounced as audacity.

But all this is of little consequence. Faction has now become an old story. There have been so many exhibitions that everybody has learned the habits of the Copperhead. The interesting point now is not the curious twistings of the political malignant, but the disposition of the people to meet this new demand upon their patriotism.

It is now over a week since the Proclamation appeared. Time enough has elapsed to make it plain that it is accepted by the people, and that, notwithstanding its great magnitude, it will be practically carried out, with as little obstruction as any draft that has preceded it. The spirit of volunteering or of procuring substitutes, in advance, widely prevails. In some of the States, and in many of the districts of this State, as now seems probable, the full quotas will be thus anticipated, so that there will be no occasion for any draft whatever; and nowhere is there the slightest indication that when the draft is applied, the people will not comply with it cheerfully.

We have the utmost confidence that President LINCOLN's sagacity in calling for these immense reinforcements to our armies will be vindicated by the result. It will prove that he has neither overrated the patriotism of the people, nor misconceived the interests of the cause. Undoubtedly the prolongation of the war has made the people more anxious that it should come to an end, and for the very simple reason that every day's continuance of it imposes a new burden of taxation. But this increasing disquietude, instead of making the people disaffected with the heavy draft just ordered, operates entirely in its favor. The great levy is rightly taken as an earnest not that the war is to be protracted, but that it will soon be brought to an end. Had the call been made, as before, for only two or three hundred thousand men, there would have been greater reason for misgiving and hesitation. There would have been no assurance that this war would not have continued to *drag on*—gradually wearing out the resources of this rebellion indeed, but none the less wearing to the firmest patience of the people. All true men feel that it is infinitely better to make a quick ending of the struggle by an extraordinary effort, however much they would otherwise be glad to escape it. The great draft comes to them as the surest harbinger of an early peace.

Several of the States have credits on other calls, which will reduce the number of fresh troops actually supplied by the present call to about four hundred thousand men. There are, at most, not more than that number now in active service. And the number of the rebels under arms, or which can possibly be put under arms, so as to be of any avail, are not more than two hundred thousand. With the immense preponderance of force which this new levy will secure us, it is hardly possible to doubt that the national arms would make short work of all that will be left of the rebellion after the present Summer campaigns close. Everybody can see that if our armies are able to achieve what they have done this Summer with their present force, the doubling of that force would render them at once irresistible. The draft will hold men only for a year. But a year is far more than time enough for those men to enable the old veterans to finish up the work. How long would JOHNSTON's army have held to Atlanta had we an army of a hundred thousand marching down upon Augusta? How long would LEE remain at Richmond had we an army of a hundred and fifty thousand marching upon Raleigh? With the vast additions to our present forces which will be given by this call of the President, every main railroad now left in the "Confederacy," ought to be, and under the management of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT unquestionably would be, brought into our control within three months. When that is once done, the time for rebel surrender would soon come, even were not another gun fired. In the lack of water communication, the indispensable means of subsistence can be transported to the rebel armies only by rail; and three or four of the central points of the railroad system of the South once in our possession, the war would substantially be at an end.

Such considerations as these are too obvious to escape the regard of the people. The energetic action of President LINCOLN in this matter, instead of alienating the feeling of the people from him, as was counted upon by his opponents, will only deepen their confidence in his fidelity and his singleness of purpose.

Recognition Abroad.

Those who may have feared that the hastening crisis in Europe, the imminence of a collision between Germany and France, and the revival of the revolutionary spirit throughout Central and Southern Europe, would lessen our consequence abroad, can turn with a certain degree of self-complacency and satisfaction to the latest files of European news.

The reported fight on the coast of Jersey between the *Florida* and one of our men-of-war now in the Channel was mythical only so far, that it promises to prove the phantom of a fight that *is* to take place, or that may possibly have taken place, and startled the whole of Europe while we write.

The United States steamers now cruising in the English Channel or thereabouts are, the *Niagara*, of 4,582 tons, carrying 32 guns; the *Sacramento*, of 1,367 tons and 10 guns; and the *Kearsarge*, of 1,031 tons and 8 guns. The rebel fleet hovering in the same neighborhood, or within hailing distance, is said to include the *Gen. Lee*, whose capacity and properties are not known, and a corvette which was lately seen in the Straits of Gibraltar. There may be others carrying the same flag, but they have not yet been discovered. However, it seems, if we are to credit a report from Cherbourg, that our naval commanders and the officers of the rebel fleet have come to an understanding to have another naval engagement—whether in the form of a duel, like that of the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, or a general fight between any number of vessels that either fleet can bring forward, we are not informed. The time fixed for the engagement is rather indefinitely stated to be, within ten days of the 14th inst., which would make the event already a thing of history. The point named for the fight is fifteen kilometres from Cherbourg. Such is the odd outline of the story. Imagination can readily fill up the horrors or the glories of the picture without abiding the arrival of details, which may turn up to be more prosaic and uninspiring than the subject would seem to warrant.

But we have had, it would appear, a fair share of attention paid to our interests ashore as well as afloat. Mr. LINDSAY has withdrawn his motion for a recognition of the Confederacy, and thereby destroyed the germ, doubtless, of a fine crop of parliamentary eloquence. But he has done so in a way, which (if we are to believe the London *Morning Herald*) will far more redound to his credit; and do far more for the interests of the Confederacy, than if he had raised a ten hours' debate in the House of Commons. Mr. LINDSAY, in short, went direct to Cambridge House to introduce to the Premier the "Hon. J. MASON." The interview was exceedingly satisfactory to all concerned. Lord PALMERSTON gave his visitors the assurance that after GRANT and SHERMAN had been thoroughly beaten, then a motion for recognition would be quite *apropos*. This, of course, settled the matter, and Mr. LINDSAY and the "Hon. J. MASON" withdrew their motion and themselves at the same time.

This important interview, however, hardly appears to have ended, when a deputation, headed by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, a live Bishop and a British Admiral, and flanked by a body of clergymen and members of Parliament, approached the Premier with a petition in favor of intervention in the affairs of this country. The First Minister's reply seems to have been almost a paraphrase of that accorded to Messrs. LINDSAY and MASON. He avowed that, while the time for intervention had not yet arrived, the time for intervention might yet arrive, and in that case he should, of course, avail himself of the views of the delegation. For the present, the jaunty old joker invited them to ponder well the philosophy of the couplet:

> "They who in quarrels interpose,
> Will often wipe a bloody nose."

A prospective sea-fight in the Bay of Biscay or the English Channel, and two such diplomatic conferences as we have noticed crowded into a two days' news summary, might almost seem sufficient recognition for the American cause abroad for that space of time. But we have had practical recognition in another form. The breech-loading rifle, of which we have fifty thousand odd now in active use, is hereafter to be *the arm* of the British infantry, so that we are supplying practical instruction in yet another form to our estimable cousins in the East.

But even this summary of American movements abroad would have been incomplete, if we had not found a financial item to wind up the chronicle. Such an item comes opportunely, in the shape of a report from Frankfort, (which the London *Times* converts into a grievance,) representing that, notwithstanding the fearful rise in Exchange here in New-York, and the corresponding fall in United stocks in various European markets, the small capitalists of Central Germany persist in investing in these stocks, and only at slightly reduced rates. The report says:

> "Not only large sums brought from New-York, but even various parcels sold out by bankers for small speculators, could still be disposed of at an advance of four per cent. on New-York prices. As soon as these sales were over, quotations recovered between one and two per cent. 'The eagerness of our public,' it is observed, 'to invest in American funds after so many disappointments is wonderful. In spite of the bad political and yet worse financial reports, every reduction in the price brings new purchasers, mostly small capitalists.'"

The commentary of the London *Times* on this aggravating condition of things, is that the existing delusion among the small German capitalists is due to the efforts of the German democratic press.

HUNDRED DAYS MEN NOT SUBJECT TO DRAFT.—Gen. SANDFORD returned from Washington last evening, with the declaration from the Secretary of War that the troops organized under the militia call and mustered for one hundred days shall not be liable to draft while in the service. This settles a vexatious question, and we see no reason now why the militia regiments should not be promptly filled. It is to be hoped that Gov. SEYMOUR will find no further impediments to prosecuting this work vigorously.

The Draft and Commutation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to a correspondent, asking for information in regard to whether the $300 exempts a drafted man for three years, or only for the call under which he was drafted, you say that "Gen. FRY has decided that 'the payment of $300 under the old law, will exempt a person only for the call under which he was drafted. Such a person is liable to the draft under the present call," &c. Now I have in my possession (clipped from your paper last Fall) a communication marked "official," dated Washington, Nov. 1, and addressed to Col. ROBERT NUGENT, A. A.P.M., New-York, and signed JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General, wherein he states, after correcting the representations made by DEAN RICHMOND, and PETER CAGGER, for electioneering purposes, that "*the President has ordered that every citizen who has paid the three hundred dollars commutation, shall receive the same credit therefor as if he had furnished a substitute, and is exonerated from military service for the time for which he was drafted, to wit: for three years.*"

Does this not conflict with your answer to "A Reader of the TIMES," in this morning's issue? I was drafted and paid $300, and according to the above extract I consider myself

EXEMPT.

BARCLAY-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

The confusion of ideas upon this subject originates in the fact that the successive alterations in the Enrollment Law are not kept clearly in mind. The first law provided for commutation upon the payment of $300, which freed the drafted man for three years. A ruling of the Provost-Marshal-General, that it only exempted for a *single drawing*, called forth the order from the President, which our correspondent cites. All men who were drafted under the first law, therefore, and who paid $300 commutation fee, will be regarded as exempt from military service for the space of three years from the date of such payment.

On Feb. 1 Mr. LINCOLN issued a call for 500,000 men, the draft for all deficiencies to be made March 10. The drafts under this order were made in accordance with the provisions of the amended law, which expressly stated that the payment of three hundred dollars should only exempt until the quota demanded under any one call should be filled. This law governed the draft which has just taken place; and any individual drawn since March 10, who may have paid three hundred dollars to free himself from duty, *will be liable* under the draft ordered for Sept. 5, which will be made in accordance with the law passed by Congress just before its adjournment. That law, as every one understands, does not provide for exemption in any other way than by furnishing a substitute.

THE NEW LOAN.—The subscriptions to the new popular loan yesterday, (its first day,) in the City of New-York, amounted to over *two and a half millions* of dollars. There is an excellent feeling abroad in regard to it, and there is no serious doubt of its complete and early success.

A SOP TO PENNSYLVANIA.—The War Department has yielded to the pressure from Pennsylvania, and given authority for the organization of *new* regiments of one year troops under the last call. No State asks and receives so many special favors in the matter of raising troops, as Pennsylvania; and yet she never has a corporal's guard to keep the horse-thieves from crossing her borders. We thought the folly of *new* regiments was long ago exploded. But as it is again revived, there remains but one remedy. When Lieut.-Gen. GRANT gets these new regiments at the front, it will be perfectly legitimate for him to muster out the officers and put the men into the battle-thinned ranks of veteran Pennsylvania regiments that deserve to be filled up.

Obituary.

BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM M. AVERILL.

This gallant young officer, the report of whose death on the field of battle is not fully confirmed, graduated with honor from West Point in 1855. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was First-Lieutenant in the Regular cavalry, belonging, we believe, to the Mounted Rifles—a regiment then stationed in New-Mexico, and largely officered by men of Southern proclivities. When the troubles first became serious in the region of northern Texas and in Arkansas, Lieut. AVERILL was selected for the very hazardous work of journeying from New-Mexico by the route through northern Texas to Fort Smith, in Arkansas, and thence to Washington, with highly important information to the Government. This he did, and then returned as successfully as he had come. Subsequently he came back again, and was commissioned Colonel of Volunteers, in which capacity he raised the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and went through the entire Peninsula campaign under Gen. MCCLELLAN, serving with much ability in those days of an inefficient and embryotic cavlary force. For this service he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and remained with the Army of the Potomac, commanding a brigade of cavalry under Gen. STONEMAN, and when Gen. HOOKER consolidated the force into one corps, Gen. AVERILL received the command of a division, which he retained until about the 1st of June, 1863. Gen. AVERILL fought the first considerable cavalry engagement of the war, that of Kelly's Ford, March 17, 1863, where the Rappahannock River was crossed in the face of the enemy, and FITZ LEE's cavalry division forced back five miles. His loss here was nearly three hundred, and there had previously been no exclusively cavalry fights, where the loss reached a total of one hundred. Subsequently, in the Chancellorsville campaign, Gen. AVERILL took a prominent part, capturing Culpepper, and penetrating to the south bank of the Rapidan. In June, 1863, he was assigned to the command of all the cavalry forces in Western Virginia. In this field he was eminently successful, securing the entire tranquility of that previously turbulent region. On the 8th of December, 1863, he started on his famous expedition to cut the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, which was accomplished at Salem, on the 16th, and an immense amount of rebel supplies were destroyed. This is the first time this road was ever severed, and Gen. AVERILL's laconic report to Gen. HALLECK, that he had "rode, swam and slid three hundred and fifty miles," will long be remembered. Gen. AVERILL has also participated in all the later operations in that valley, including the recent expedition of Gen. HUNTER upon Lynchburgh, in which he had command of one of the cavalry columns, the other being under Gen. CROOK. Gen. AVERILL was very active—always in the saddle, brave, cool, of excellent judgment, and serving always with the strictest fidelity. He was very young, not over 27, and if he has fallen, the country may rest assured that the gallant young officer was rallying his columns in a charge against the enemy.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Letter from E. N. Dickerson in Reply to the Assistant Secretary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When I undertook, nearly three years ago, to prevent the ruin of an entire navy, which this country was about to build, and which the new Secretary had decided to construct in violation of the well-established theory of the world, upon which all other navies and all private steamers are made, in order to comply with the crude suggestions of one of his engine-drivers, whom he had advanced to the position of Engineer-in-Chief, and to whom he had confided the construction of all new machinery, contrary to the established custom of the department, by which the engineering ability of the whole country and of the world had been employed and stimulated by competition, and by contingent compensation to produce its best results, I foresaw, and in my first public letter I foretold, that the reckless and desperate man, whose schemes of profit I was endeavoring to thwart, would resort to the most deperate means for averting the consequences of the exposure; and, of course, I was prepared for every attack, even on my life, which such a person was capable of contriving, but I did not anticipate that he would have been able so far to entangle any *possible* Assistant Secretary of the Navy in his intrigues, as to use him and his office for his revenge. In this, however, I have been mistaken, as the following facts will show:

As you know, my offence consists in asserting, *first*, that the use of the expansive power of steam is essential to the production of a good steamer; and that such vessels as the *Kearsarge*, the *Tuscarora*, the *Iroquois* and their class, which use steam expansively in large cylinders, and which can steam about thirteen knots an hour, are superior to such vessels as the *Lackawanna*, *Ossipee* and their class, which, although a quarter larger than the older vessels, have *less than half their cylinder capacity*, without any independent cut-off, but which cannot go ten knots an hour, (and I have offered to wager $5,000 that they cannot go nine;) *secondly*, in asserting that it is folly to use up the people's money and exhaust the inadequate mechanical labor and manufacturing facilities of the country in producing a vast fleet of single-deck, side-wheel ferry-boats, called "double-enders," which are unfit to go to sea, whose machinery is above the water-line, making it certain that they will be disabled by the first shot which strikes them, and that their crews will probably be scalded to death, as experience has shown to be true in the case of the *Sassacus*, the first of the lot which went under fire; *thirdly*, that it is criminal to use such boilers as are called MARTIN's boilers in our navy, which, when crowded below low decks, must be dangerous, (as the explosion on the *Chenango*, and their constant dangerous condition on various other vessels, now proved to exist by sworn witnesses, show,) which a board composed of the contractors who are building them, called by the Secretary himself, *unanimously condemned*, and which are not in use by any navy in the world, although not patented abroad, or by any private steamers abroad or at home except two, whose owners rejected them when they built a third; and, *fourthly*, that it is the combination of folly and wickedness to still further squander the people's resources after the experience gained by the failures of the past, in building the most costly vessels ever built by man, and then filling them from end to end with these boilers thus condemned, (or with any boilers,) so that the coal cannot be carried below decks, but is stored on the berth-deck, against the remonstrance of the naval constructors, and the experience of the world, for no other purpose that can be suggested, except to create immense patent fees to be divided; because no man in his senses will pretend that the engines can use the steam which 1,140 square feet of grates can generate, if fires are driven on them. The *Adriatic*, which was fifty per cent. larger than these ships, had only about two-thirds of their grates, and did go seventeen knots an hour, and then had more than she needed without blowers; and I do not suppose so great a *fool* was ever created and allowed to go at large, as to suppose it right, in a man-of-war, to carry several hundreds of tons of boilers *proven*, in order to be able to burn all the coal needed for the maximum power of the engines, without using blowers, *for some one hour* in her existence, when that same amount of coal can be burned in one-third of the boilers, with nearly the same effect, by the use of blowers, when required, and with natural draft, one-third of the boilers would burn *seventy tons of coal a day* with ease, which is much more than ever would be needed in ordinary service.

These are my offences, and all of them. My statements of fact are either true or false. If true, the navy thus far is ruined; if false, nothing is easier than to refute them, and expose the lie. The *Kearsarge* was certified by Commodore CRAVEN, by a letter of the 20th of January, in the TIMES, to go thirteen knots; and her superior speed has now elicited the admiration of Europe, while the Secretary, in a bombastic letter to Capt. WINSLOW, attempts to disparage her, by saying that she wants the "new improvements" of his recent ships. On the other hand, the *Lackawanna* did go only *seven and a tenth knots an hour* for *ten days*, *burning a ton of coal and using about a gallon of oil an hour*, as her logbook shows. Is this false or true? They dare not deny it publicly, although orally Capt. Fox assures people it is "a lie." The logbooks of these new ships are kept secret, but I got this one before the Congressional Committee, and copied it; and I challenge a contradiction of my statement. Is it not true that more than thirty of the worthless ferry-boats are built, when the same amount of money and of precious skilled labor, which cannot be produced by the paper-mill, would have built us a fine fleet of such vessels as the *Kearsarge* or the *Brooklyn*? And is it not true that none of these double-enders could endure a single discharge from any ordinary battery? Is it not true that our steamers are filled with boilers condemned by all, and that the contractors are compelled by the department to pay large patent fees to MARTIN before they can get their money, while the real owner of the patent had demanded his rights of the Secretary in writing from the first, and is demanding them in the courts? No one can deny these statements.

All these facts are shocking enough, and need some answer, surely; and now that answer is given. In the Navy Department, itself, at Washington, the employes of the people, at the peple's expense, have prepared an anonymous, scurrilous and libelous pamphlet, illustrated by expensive engraved caricatures of me; and Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has a large bundle of them in his public office, and distributes them to his public visitors as an answer to me. To avoid the penalty of the law, they indicate the object of their malignity by the letters D——n, but Capt. Fox informs the public that I am the person meant. The libel is quite worthy of its distinguished authors, and illustrates the ignorance which has ruined a navy, quite as well as the *Lackawanna* or the *Chenango* does, although it costs the country less.

I am caricatured reading "Marriotte's Law," and ridiculed for eulogizing JAMES WATT as the greatest engineer since ARCHIMEDES. This is at least consistent, but it is consistent folly. "Marriotte's Law" is the science of the world, and the greatness of JAMES WATT cannot be dimmed by the ridicule of a Washington penny-a-liner by trade, turned into an engine-driver by the commission of the President, and invested with the title of Engineer-in-Chief "by the advice and consent of the Senate." In the company of WATT and MARRIOTTE and REGNAULT, I can endure with complaisancy the ridicule of the ignorant, or the insolence of jacks-in-office. But Capt. Fox, in his anonymous libel, which he makes his own by publishing it, assails my honor by a false insinuation; and as he delivers his book to his admiring friends, he garnishes it with the epithets of "thief" and "liar"—these are his very words—and illustrates his meaning by informing his audience that I was employed by Col. COLT ten years ago to go to Europe, and that I made him pay me $30,000 for the service, when he expected to pay nothing but my traveling expenses.

Here is a picture for the American people. The Navy Department, once adorned by men of honor and gentlemen, now turned into a libel factory for false and erroneous libels upon a private citizen, and the office of the Secretary himself filled with slanders and false statements, which, if true, would not answer the solemn facts arrayed against that department, but which are invented to divert attention from the truth, and by the filth they create cover up the wrongs under which the country is suffering at the hands of its trusted servants.

But I shall not permit Capt. Fox, even from the high place which he disgraces, to utter his libels and slanders against me to the public, who are compelled to listen to them, without arming every man who reads with an answer that will silence the dastardly tongue which utters them. It is false, Capt. Fox, and you knew it to be so when you uttered the libel containing the charge that I had required Mr. SICKELS to convey to me the most valuable interest in his patents before I would assist him. I never required Mr. SICKELS to convey to me any interest in his patents whatever. The right for land-engines, which you say I exacted as my share, had been sold by Mr. SICKELS long before I knew him, and the floating-engine right was all he owned when it was my good fortune to be able to rescue him from the poverty, with which, in your inhuman libel, you reproach him. I never asked nor received anything separate from Mr. SICKELS; but we formed a partnership, on the usual terms of equality, to which I have thus far contributed many thousands of dollars more than my friend has been able to do from his patents or otherwise; but our relations are none of your business. Your libel, however, is a fit consummation to your order imprisoning Mr. SICKELS to gratify the vengeance of your accomplice ISHERWOOD.

It is false Capt. Fox, and you knew it when you uttered the slander, that I exacted $30,000 from Col. COLT for going to Europe, or for any other service. My affairs with Col. COLT are none of your business, Capt. Fox, but since you are able to poison many minds, and are anxious and industrious in doing it, I will open to the public my affairs with Col. COLT, or any other human being, concerning whom you invent and circulate any of your slanders. I served Col. COLT faithfully for about four years. I established his patents, against the ablest counsel and the strongest opposition, when they were generally considered worthless. I made the plans of the great South-meadow improvement at Hartford; laid out and constructed, as engineer, the great dyke, which it was commonly supposed could not be done against the immense freshets of the river. I managed all the important details of his immense and growing business during its rise, and until it was firmly established. I visited Europe on business for and with Col. COLT, and transacted all the affairs which I went to accomplish. For those services, the vital importance of which to Col. COLT, both you, Capt. Fox, and every man in New-England, who knew of Col. COLT's affairs, perfectly well understood, I charged Col. COLT, as I charged every one then for whom I worked, $30 a day, and no more; and the total amount I received for the whole of those four years of service was *less than twelve thousand dollars*, I am almost ashamed to say, and my excuse for the insignificance of the sum is, that I was very young at the time, and did not properly estimate the value of my services. Col. COLT paid what I charged, and would have paid ten times as much, if I had charged it at any time during the rendition of the most valuable service. When our connection ceased there was a balance of about $1,800 unadjusted, and that included all my personal money relations with Col. COLT of any name or nature.

It is not pleasant to exhume these old affairs for public gaze, but as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy requires it, I do not hesitate. My books, containing all these transactions *to a cent*, are in my possession, and open to Capt. Fox or his agent's inspection, to verify what I say; and as I intend to afford the Assistant Secretary of the Navy an opportunity, before a jury of our countrymen, to establish the truth of the libels and slanders he has been uttering, I now give him all this information, so that by the aid of his detectives and pimps, now forming a part of the ordinary offices of the Navy Department, and dogging the unfortunate citizen against whom any of that department have a grudge, he may be able to help himself as much and as far as the facts will permit.

But the private relations of this matter are nothing to its public ones. The degradation of the great offices which the people have created to such base uses as these, must shock every honest man; and unless some remedy can reach such wrongs as these, we may well despair of the Republic. Just imagine one of the Lords of the Admiralty in England, engaged in issuing scurrilous libels out of his public office, against some subject of Great Britain, who had endeavored to convince the Admiralty and the country by statements of facts and arguments, that the Admiralty had been deceived by some adventurer into spending great sums of money on a silly conceit of his empty head, how long would he stay there? And how would Great Britain appear to us, if he were permitted to remain one hour after he was detected in thus grossly violating both the criminal and civil laws of his country, to gratify his private revenge, because his accomplice had been publicly exposed by statements of fact, which were not, and could not, be denied, and by theories of science which could not be answered? As such a picture would seem to us, so do we appear to the outside world. *O tempora! O mores!* EDWARD N. DICKERSON.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Operations and Effects of Martial Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 24, 1864.

All egress from the city is to-day suspended, or regulated by passes. Guards are stationed all around. Negroes are digging rifle-pits. Blood and other horses of rebel sympathizers and Unionists are being impressed, and certificates of indebtedness given. Their impressment began at daybreak. Droves of them are passing my window now, to mount the gallant Ninth Pennsylvania. No disloyal persons here are allowed to receive or ship a pound of goods. Every applicant for trade-permits must furnish the most positive proof of active loyalty. It is understood that the same rigid policy will be applied to practically disloyal traders in Cincinnati, too, and that no permits for shipments from Cincinnati or Louisville to West Kentucky (an "insurrectionary district") are at present issued to any one.

Rigorous martial law is, indeed, being enforced over the entire State. Bitter complaints, deep, if not loud, abound. Private circles descant on its grievous hardships. Martial law is sweeping, involving some innocent with the guilty; its execution, in some individual instances, inevitably indiscriminating and unjust. But it is intended for the greatest permanent good for the greatest number. It is deemed by National and other true Unionists a *necessary* temporary evil—a far less evil to the great majority, than what it is designed to put a stop to and end. It is deemed *indispensable* to the security of Gen. SHERMAN's bases and communications, the punishment and suppression of open and secret enemies in Gen. SHERMAN's rear, the protection and peace of the good people, white and black, of this State and Border. PONTIAC.

Vice-President Stephens' Mission.

To the Editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

Noticing the different comments of the press in regard to the real mission of ALEX. H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the rebellious States, bringing it up in reference to the late peace negotiations at Niagara Falls, I desire to give a simple statement, which, no doubt, will put at rest the many conjectures and views taken by the people and press of the North regarding the true purport of that mission. While a telegraph operator in Richmond, Va., working the principal through line south, I sent a message from JEFFERSON DAVIS to STEPHENS, of Augusta, Ga., requiring his immediate presence at Richmond, to attend a Cabinet meeting, and desiring him to proceed upon a mission to Washington, if his health would admit, with a peace motive. STEPHENS was to bear propositions looking to the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy, but to propose other measures which might tend to consummate that object, confidentially named upon his arrival in Richmond. From these brief words you no doubt fully confirm your ideas that the real basis of the rebels in negotiating a peace would be principally upon securing their recognition.

C. D. JACOBS, Telegrapher.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

News from New-Mexico and Texas, &c.

DENVER CITY, C. T., Wednesday, July 27.

The Santa Fé *Gazette*, of the 16th, says that fifty-seven refugees from Texas reached that place the week previous. Many more, including twenty families, are reported on the way.

Gov. GOODWIN, of Arizona, has appointed the 18th of August as the time to hold the election for delegates to Congress.

The *Gazette* contains MAXIMILIAN'S pronunciamiento to the Mexicans.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 27.

The *Democrat's* Fort Leavenworth special says that the Indians have attacked our trains, and destroyed a large amount of stores on the Santa Fé Road. Gen. CURTIS has but a small force in that region, but is raising militia for service against the Indians. He has created the District of the Upper Arkansas, including Forts Riley, Larned and Lyon, and assigned Gen. BLUNT to the command, who leaves for the field at once, defensive movements being rapidly prepared.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator J. T. Davis, Syracuse; Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, Oswego; Ira Goodnow, Washington; Lieut.-Col. Rice, U. S. A., and Capt. Russell, U. S. N., are guests at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. S. E. Church, New-York; Dr. Reid, Montreal, and O. A. Dodge, Burlington, Vt., are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore Juckins, Royal Mail Steamship *Scotia*; F. O. Adams, of British Legation, Washington, and Capt. Bunbury, of the British Army, are guests at New-York Hotel.

C. Renfield, Michigan; H. C. Jackson, and F. M. Houghton, Nashville, Tenn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

QUOTA OF ALBANY AND SCHOHARIE COUNTIES.—It will be seen that the quota of this Congressional District, comprising the counties of Albany and Schoharie, under the call for 500,000 men, is set down at 3,157. Under the call for 300,000 men in 1863, the quota for this district was 3,293, or 136 more than is now demanded. This difference is to be accounted for in consequence of the new enrollment, which has been made with greater care than the preceding one.—*Albany Argus.*

Cheap dinners, cool lager, sparkling Weiss bier, Rhine wine of the best brands, prime cigars, etc., are among the attractions that have in so short a time made the new restaurant recently opened at No. 5 Frankfort-st., so popular with the business men of that neighborhood. Between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock the rush is so great at times that customers have to wait their turn. The proprietor already talks of the necessity of a larger field of operations. No. 5 Frankfort-st. adjoins Tammany Hall, a few doors above the *Dispatch* office.—*New-York Dispatch.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations and Flavoring Extracts were submitted years ago to the public, in the belief that their quality would insure them success. In this the proprietors have not been disappointed.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

A Gem for the Women of all Nations—Lubin's Floriline for the Hair.—This truly elegant preparation is the most effectual and valuable article ever discovered for the Hair, and is sure to produce a head of Hair of the most "ravishing beauty." Its use in this City has so far been confined strictly to a fashionable and select circle, among which there is a number of ladies celebrated for the beauty and elegance of their Hair, and who are the envy and admiration of all who behold them. The reputation so long enjoyed by articles bearing the above celebrated brand is the best proof of its worth and merit. Sold by all Druggists of repute in America. DRAKE & CHILDS, No. 105 Liberty-st., American Agents.

Trusses, &c.—The celebrated "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," for CURING RUPTURE, is the BEST IN THE WORLD. "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER," for females, is celebrated for its SUSTAINING POWER. BRACES unrivaled. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Infallible Onguent and Floralia gloss for the growth and beauty of the hair, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

All First-class Sewing-Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY. Three doors below Broome-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLARK—NIMS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 27, by Rev. David Moore, HENRY W. CLARK, of New-York, and EMMA, youngest daughter of the late Theodore Nims, Esq.

MAINE—HALLOCK.—In this City, at the residence of the bride's father, James C. Hallock, on Tuesday, July 26, by Friends' ceremony, MALCOLM T. MAINE and P. FRANCINA HALLOCK, both of this City.

DIED.

BOYD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, July 26, MARY BOYD, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends of the family, and also of her sons, George and Joseph Boyd, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, George Boyd, No. 31 Amity-st., without further invitation.

☞ California and Nevada papers please copy.

CHESTER.—At Catskill, on Tuesday, July 26, WALTER HARRIS, infant son of John N. and Fannie A. Chester.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Walter Harris, No. 71 West 31st-st.

CRANE.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, July 27, RAINSFORD, infant son of Henry C. and Jane E. Crane.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 5 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Yonkers.

CARMIENCKE.—On Sunday, July 10, from wounds received at the battle of Pine Mountain, Corporal WM. CARMIENCKE, Company B, 119th Regiment N. Y. V.

COLLINS.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Tuesday, July 26, LYDIA C., wife of Dr. Clarkson T. Collins, and daughter of Charles G. Coffin, of Nantucket, Mass., aged 39 years and 6 months.

Her remains will be taken from the Hudson boat, foot of Harrison-st., to Greenwood Cemetery, this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock. Carriages in waiting for friends.

☞ Utica, N. Y., and Nantucket, Mass., papers please copy.

FRANKLIN.—On Monday, July 25, GEORGE N. FRANKLIN, in the 54th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 78 2d-st., on Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

HARDENBROOK.—On Tuesday, July 26, at the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Gardiner, Union Hill, N. J., of dropsey, ABEL HARDENBROOK, aged 59 years.

HERRICK.—At Albany, N. Y., on Friday, July 22, after a lingering illness, EDMUND S. HERRICK, aged 68 years.

LEE.—At his mother's residence, in Newburgh, on Tuesday, July 26, HENRY W., son of the late Rev. R. P. Lee, D. D., in his 19th year.

Funeral at 10 o'clock on Thursday, from the Reformed Dutch Church.

MARSHALL.—At Glenwood, L. I., on Tuesday, July 26, GEORGE W. MARSHALL, of this City.

The funeral will take place to-day, at 3 P. M., when the remains will be interred in the family grounds at the above place.

PECK.—On Tuesday morning, July 26, after a short illness, HENRY W. PECK, of this City.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 26 West 32d-st., on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

QUIRIPEL.—On Tuesday, July 26, ELEANOR ANN, wife of Joseph Quiripel, aged 53 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 226 West 27th-st., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery for interment.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 26, AARON CHEEVER RICHARDSON, youngest son of Capt. Edward Richardson, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his father, No. 156 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday next, at 3½ P. M., without further invitation.

ROCKAFELLAR.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, July 26, ANNIE G., only daughter of Mary M. and the late A. J. Rockafellar.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 25, at Manchester, Vt., MARY PLATT, daughter of Martin and Mary N. Roberts, of this City, aged 3 years, 2 months and 12 days.

SQUIRES.—At Greenbrook, N. J., on Wednesday morning, July 27, JOHN R. SQUIRES, only son of Stephen and Louisa C. Squires, aged 28 years and 10 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Cars of the New-Jersey Central Railroad leave for New-Market Station foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 M.; returning trains leave at 5 P. M.

SHELTON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, July 25, Dr. NATHAN SHELTON, aged 80 years.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church in the village of Jamaica, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation. Cars leave South Ferry, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock; returning after the funeral.

UNDERHILL.—Suddenly, of general paralysis and softening of the brain, ISAAC Q. UNDERHILL, of Secaucus, N. J., in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at the Friends' Meeting-house, at the Purchase, on Fifth day, (Thursday,) 28th inst., at 11 A. M.

WASHBURN.—At Flatbush, on Tuesday, July 26, of purpura hemmorhagica, ELIZA EMMA, wife of Isaac Washburn, and daughter of James Lott, of Jamaica, aged 29 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Flatbush, near Greenwood, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 451.—July 27, 1864.
9, 16, 1, 37, 17, 51, 59, 8, 21, 2, 11, 63, 42, 66.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 452.—July 27, 1864.
62, 13, 61, 53, 27, 44, 17, 70, 75, 67, 33, 2, 37.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 355.—July 27, 1864.
35, 3, 46, 49, 68, 63, 20, 16, 18, 59, 45, 62, 37, 71.
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60, 46, 13, 11, 21, 50, 74, 31, 1, 20, 47, 39, 27.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

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FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

IMPORTANT FRENCH DISCOVERY.
WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED.
Send envelope and stamp for return postage to Box No. 5402 New-York Post-office.

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Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

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A GREAT CURIOSITY—SMITH & BLAKE'S mammoth lines of ties, at 25, 35 and 50 cents; 10,000 dozen gents' fine linen collars, at $2 25 a dozen. Large store, No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 1 Broad-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS
From the Journal of Commerce.

CRTARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A new novel, by a new author, original in its conception, full of vigor and caustic satire, and exhibiting great knowledge of human life."

THE MONOMANIAC;
OR,
SHIRLY HALL ASYLUM.
A NOVEL,
By WILLIAM GILBERT.
1 vol., 12mo, Cloth. Price $1 75.

The London *Times* selects this extraordinary work for special review, in consequence of "the closeness with which nature has been adhered to," and the true genius which it displays. The notice extends over three and a half of its broad columns, and, after commenting with some severity on the extravagances of the sensation novels of the day, the reviewer remarks: "The close study of the human character, so indispensable to a good work of fiction, has given way before the random style of modern sensation writing. The discovery, therefore, of a modern story, where some attempt has been made to study truthfulness and nature, has been a surprise as great as Crusoe's foot-prints in the sand." He confesses to taking up the book with a heavy heart, and says, "it was no small relish to find it written in the quiet, unassuming, forcible style, seldom adopted by any writer who has not just confidence in his own ability."

The reviewer, in dissecting the work, finds in one part "a fine undercurrent of satire—true satire—masterly in its covert approaches, quiet and unobtrusive in its application, but caustic to the core." Another part he considers to be "full of vigor and facility of composition." Whilst of a third he remarks that "it can hardly be denied that, with the license of lunacy at his command, the author has woven in the supernatural element with great delicacy and skill."

The concluding chapter he pronounces to be "especially well and humorously written," and speaks in high terms of "the originality, dry, Froissart-like humor, and versatile genius of its author."

When it is considered that the London *Times* does not review more than half a dozen novels in a year, and those only such as are of the highest character, the value of these remarks may be duly estimated.

The London correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES informs us that such was the notoriety created for the work by this review that, on the morning after its appearance, "ten thousand people rushed to the circulating libraries and called for the book."

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JAMES G. GREGORY, Publisher,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.

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THE FOUNTAIN OF ITS HISTORY."
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containing splendid Portraits of
GENS. HAZEN AND WILCOX,
bringing the Record down to the
BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,
WITH ALL OFFICIAL REPORTS.
VOL. VII.
will give the History of the War to January, 1864, and will be ready early in September.
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THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD, 30 Ann-st. You can get them by mail, "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D." Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for catalogue.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WM. S. BRADLEY, AGENT FOR CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES, CUSHIONS, &c. WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. [illegible] CANAL-ST. All kinds of FURNITURE, [illegible] Hotels, boarding houses, [illegible] seats, steamboats, vessels, [illegible]

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. [illegible], M. D.
New-York, June 2, [illegible]

I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, [illegible] take pleasure in recommending them for hospital [illegible] family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, [illegible] not become hard and compact by use.

ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE [illegible] [illegible] Union Association will be held at [illegible] corner 6th-av. and 33d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN V. GRIDLEY, President.
[illegible] Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
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U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
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U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
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U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

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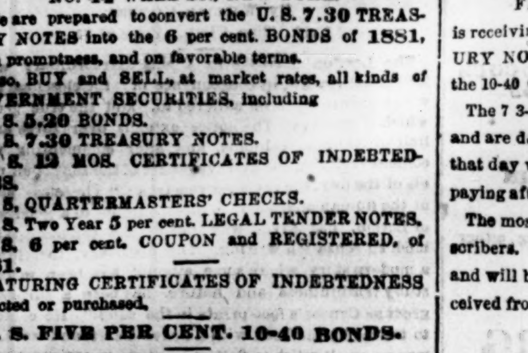

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H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
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¾ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
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DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.
Adams Express Co. Stock.
Independent Telegraph.
American Telegraph.
United States Telegraph.
Western Union Telegraph.
European Extension Telegraph.
} FOR SALE.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106, Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE,
RHODE ISLAND SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, due in 1894, by
LATHROP & MOTT,
No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, maturing in 1866, can now have them cashed with accrued interest, or I will exchange for them the second mortgage bonds originally pledged with the Trustee for their redemption. The second mortgage bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., matured in 1881, and the payment of interest on them is now guaranteed by special indorsement of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Apply at Lafayette Bank, of Cincinnati, to JOSEPH E. BUTLER, Trustee for Second Mortgage Bondholders.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th instant.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, JULY 23, 1864.—J. N. WESTFALL & CO.'S Bank, (Banking Association,) Jordan, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Park Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., R. O., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1864.

COUPONS.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST (and only) Mortgage bonds of this company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on and after that day at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILROAD CO., No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid at the Bank of the Republic.

A. BOODY, President.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT POPULAR LOANS.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
FISCAL AGENT FOR NEW-YORK,

is receiving subscriptions for THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, and continues to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes have semi-annual coupons, and are dated Aug. 15. Parties paying for them before that day will deduct the interest to that date, and those paying after the 15th of August will add the back interest.

The most liberal commission will be allowed to subscribers. The notes are 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s, and will be delivered here as promptly as they are received from Washington.

S. C. THOMPSON,
President First National Bank,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.,) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profit of the last six months, payable on the first day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, payable on the 1st day of August next, in scrip bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually and redeemable from time to time as the net earnings of the Company shall hereafter permit, after paying seven per cent. cash dividend per annum on the preferred stock.

Resolved, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders, not exceeding two and a half (2½) per cent. on the Preferred stock in full payments of dividends on the Preferred Stock heretofore earned and not distributed.

The Transfer Books close on the 23d of July and reopen on the 1st of August next.

PLATT SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 14.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O., CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 2d proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—A Quarterly Dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid in gold to the stockholders, at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine st., on the 1st of August next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Room No. 26, third floor.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1864.

The Directors, at a special meeting held this day, have, under authority given them by the Stockholders, ordered a half-yearly dividend payment of Four per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and Three and One-half per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, subject to Government tax, and payable 1st August next to the holders as registered on the company's books this day.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

N. B.—Conversion of Bonds and Scrip Stock into the First Preferred Stock can be made from 1st to 11th of August, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30 ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
WM. S. CORWIN,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,
CHARLES HUDSON,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,
JAMES W. TRASK,
JOHN S. MARTIN,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,
WALTER W. PRICE,
THOMAS McLELLAND,
JOHN H. JAMES,
RUSSELL CRANE,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.
NATHAN CLARK,
HENRY SILBERHORN,
ALBERT WEBB,
JACOB FINK,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
WM. TILDEN,
HARFORD B. KIRK,
J. H. JOHNSTON,
AMOS C. LITTELL,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WM. P. DAVID,
PATRICK DICKIE,
TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,
R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	304,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS:
Hugh Laing,
Effingham Townsend,
Charles R. Swords,
John Penfold,
D. Henry Haight,
Joseph Lawrence,
Leonardo S. Suarez,
Silas Bronson,
A. R. Eno,
John Watson,
Samuel Willets,
S. T. Nicoll,
George Griswold, Jr.,
Noah S. Hunt,
Thomas Smull,
George A. Townsend,
Don Alonzo Cushman,
U. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,
Alve. E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,
John Scott Boyde,
A. Yznaga del Valle,
Lawrence Turnure,
Henry S. Leverich,
Jacob Van Wagenen,
John R. Willis,
Preston H. Hodges,
Walter Barnes.

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS	3,467,642 67
LIABILITIES	51,577 54

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE 50 CENTS. PP.86.

THE
NERVOUS AND VASCULAR CONNEXION
BETWEEN THE
MOTHER AND FŒTUS IN UTERO.
By JOHN O'REILLY, M. D., F. R. C. S. I.
BAILLIERE BROS., No. 520 Broadway,
WOOD, No. 61 Walker-st., N. Y.

NOTICES.

"He has handled the subject ably and most scientifically."—*Prof. Mott's Surgical Lectures, N. Y. University, Feb.*, 1864. "In fact the subject should have been written upon long ere this, and as it is, the profession are under a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. O'Reilly for having afforded them a key to unlock the mysteries of nature."—*Prof. Budd's Lectures on Obstetrics, N. Y. University, Feb.*, 1864. "You have opened up a field of observation which cannot fail, in your hands, to lead to most important results."—*William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.* "The author's views are clearly stated, his arguments, if not demonstrative, are at least ingenious, his conclusions logical, and will well repay the time devoted to their study."—*Chicago Medical Journal.* "This work consists of an ingenious argument to show that there is a nervous connexion between the Mother and Fœtus in Utero. Facts illustrative and demonstrative are introduced, and the philosophy of mental impressions being conveyed to the Fœtus in Utero by the mother, is presented according to the original and enlightened views of the author. It is impossible to give our readers any very satisfactory résumé of the arguments presented, or the opinions enteramed by Dr. O'Reilly. He has studied this subject with great care, and is explaining facts which have been hitherto stupidly denied, because they could not be satisfactorily explained. Physicians who deny that mental impressions made upon the mother can be conveyed to the Fœtus in Utero, are especially invited to read this book; they will see that there are '*some stranger things than dreamt of in their philosophy.*' We have been deeply interested in the perusal of the book, and though perhaps all the positions are not yet fully established, yet the originality, philosophy and perspicuity of the work commend it to the careful consideration of all."—*Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal.* "The quotation from St. Luke is very adroit, in fact, it is sublimely apropos; it is worth whole volumes of demonstrative material from other sources."—*John Shanks, M. D., New-York.* "With his characteristic originality and ingenuity, Dr. O'Reilly labors to prove that there is a nervous connection by which impressions are conveyed from the mother to the fœtus in utero, a doctrine hitherto ignored by a large portion of the medical profession. Yet, however sceptical we may be on this point, we have been deeply interested in the perusal of the book, and commend it to the consideration of our readers"—*American Medical Times, New-York.* "It would be useless in our limited space to attempt to make any argument for or against the theory broached herein, still less to express a bold opinion respecting the correctness or the contrary of the deductions made by the erudite author. But we should do great wrong did we not recognize the research, industry and originality so evident in its pages, and without expressing an opinion upon this questio vexata, to acknowledge the valuable facts collected and the bold reasoning upon them."—*New-York Medical Independent.* "We think Dr. O'Reilly is correct when he asserts that vitality has its seat in the organic nervous system."—*Cincinnati Lancet and Observer.* "The same may be said with regard to his opinion of the direct-vascular connection. We find, indeed, that Dr. O'Reilly's views on many subjects differ from those generally held, and none more so than that the seat of life is located in the sympathetic nerves and ganglia. Altogether the work is highly interesting, and has given us some food for thought and much amusement with its curious stories and more curious illustrations. We recommend it as a treat to our readers."—*Canada Lancet.*

THE KEY TO THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864

Captain Chauncy's great military topographical map (in polychrome) of the present campaign, showing the routes of the several army corps, the battles fought, and the strategic positions gained by the Union forces, also the retreats of Gen. Lee, and the dates of all engagements.

Price $1; to be obtained of all booksellers, and at the office of the publisher, No. 77 Cedar-street, rooms Nos. 22 and 23.

N. B.—The authorities of this map are strictly military, and the topography from the Washington bureau.

BUTTRE'S SERIES OF LARGE PORTRAITS on steel, each handsomely embellished with battle-scenes, &c.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, President A. LINCOLN, Maj.-Gen. GEO. B. McCLELLAN are now ready. Others will be published soon. Price $1 each—sent free by mail. Agents wanted. Address J. C. BUTTRE, Publisher, No. 48 Franklin-st., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Where Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) with the Nitrous Oxide Gas, often renders tooth drawing a pleasure instead of a pain. *No pain guaranteed.* Office 22 Bond-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDSOME country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—SITUATED AT Newark, N. J., and within 200 yards of the Chestnut-st. depot of the New-Jersey Railroad; the lot is 134 by 250 feet; is covered with buildings suitable for the business; has a 20-horse engine, nearly new, and is in all respects in good condition; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for property in this City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, at Far Rockaway, Long Island, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. About 44 acres of good tillable land, to be sold in lots from 2 to 4 acres each, and well situated for building purposes, lying on the main road leading to the beach and one mile from the surf-side.

MARGARET A. MOTT, Administratrix.
JOHN ABRAMS, and
WM. SMITH, Administrators.

ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public auction on the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Suffolk Hotel, in the village of Huntington, L. I., an English cottage, well built, marble mantels, &c., &c., good outhouses, together with fourteen acres of ground, beautifully located. Gentlemen who desire to purchase, view the property. It will recommend itself both to your judgment and taste.

THREE COTTAGES IN GOOD CONDITION and well located, for sale very cheap, from $800 to $1,500. A variety of other property also for sale, in village and country. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon. One of the best localities for investment in the State.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A WELL BUILT HOUSE OF MODERATE size, with all the modern improvements, in Orange, N. J.; a good barn on the premises, and a garden in perfect order. For further particulars apply to SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., *New-York Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE NEWLY FURNISHED, beautifully situated on East River, in Upper Ravenswood. For particulars address McB. S., Box No. 72 Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD GRAZING FARM OF 230 acres, in Ulster County, New-York, will be sold for the value of the buildings and fencing.

CARTER & BERTINE, 3d-av. and 25th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NEWPORT, R. I., TO LET.—A first class furnished cottage or villa, situate on the best part of Bellevue-av., will be rented for the remainder of the season, having been engaged by a gentleman who was unexpectedly called to Europe. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., N. Y., or to ALFRED SMITH, Newport R. I.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT OR SELL.—Two of the ten new three-story and basement brick houses, with every convenience, corner of Park-av. and Canton-st., fronting on City Park. Rent to private families, $500. Apply at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 11 to 2.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A neat two-story house, containing nine rooms; barn attached. The house is situated on the banks of the river Kill Von Kull, Bergen Point, N. J., five minutes' walk from boat or cars, which leave hourly. Apply at No. 4 Jones-lane, New-York.

TO LET—ON HUDSON RIVER, AT SING SING, a house pleasantly located, with fine river view, furnished or unfurnished; rent cheap, until April or for less time. Apply to E. S. POTTER, No. 218 Front-st., or R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THREE BASEMENTS, IN GOOD ORDER, with or without power; well adapted for storage; situated on Canal-st., opposite Earl's Hotel; rent moderate. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITABLE for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED TO PURCHASE for cash, a suburban residence at or near New-Brighton. Possession not required before next Winter or Spring. Address, by letter only, describing place and stating price, J. W. S., *Times* Editorial Rooms. Principals only negotiated with.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash, will address, with full particulars, FARMER, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, high stoop, modern built, between 8th and 47th sts. and Lexington and 7th avs., for a cash purchaser. Address J. C., Box No. 1,247 P. O.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORNER property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by a family of three persons, in a modern-built house, with the conveniences of bath, &c., located between 14th and 36th sts., near 5th-av. The rooms must be in suite on the first and second floors, and well furnished. For desirable apartments, a satisfactory price will be given. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET WITH board, the parlor floor of an English-basement house, to a gentleman and wife; every convenience and the comforts of a home can be found; terms moderate; cars pass the door. Inquire at No. 53 Dekalb-av., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place. Transient $1 50 and $2 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER QUARTERS IN THE COUNTRY can be had at the parsonage of Rev. R. H. WALLACE, seven miles back of Newburgh, and three miles from Saulsbury Station, of the Newburgh Branch Railroad. Address him at Newburgh, or J. VAN SANTVOORD, at Mann & Co.'s, No. 37 Park-row.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED, by a lady, in a farm-house, on or near the water, where there are no other boarders, and the comforts of a home can be had. References exchanged. Address E. L. L., Station G Post-office.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING and shady groves known as "Military Academy" at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, will be opened for summer and transient boarders on the 25th of July, and during the months of August and September. Large and convenient carriage-houses and stables on the ground. For full particulars, inquire of J. W. COLEY, at the academy, and C. W. PERVEIL, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9:15, 12:45, 4:30 and 5:30; from Dey-st. at 10:30 and 4:30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

STRAWBERRY FARMS SUMMER FAMILY HOTEL is now open for transient or permanent boarders, three hours from New-York, and a drive of Long Branch. Large hall, with dancing and music. Call on Wednesday and Thursday at No. 724 Broadway, or address J. WARREN, Leedsville, N. J.

HOTEL AT MORRISANIA—NEAR NEW-York; pleasant location; good rooms, $7 to $8 per week; only half an hour from 26th-st.; good fishing in the neighborhood. Trains leave 4th-av. and 26th-st., from 8:15 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.

AT CLIFFWOOD HOTEL—OPPOSITE Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York, by steamboat *Matteawan*, foot of Murray st., 4 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Returning at 7 A. M. Five groves. Splendid surf sea bathing. Terms moderate.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N.Y.

"WALKER'S POCKET CLOTHES-RACK" is sold at the hardware and house-furnishing stores. It is a full-sized clothes-rack, which can be folded up and carried in a coat pocket. Good article for export. Made solely by A. J. WALKER, No. 2 Platt-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 28,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Each.
10	Sterling Fire Insurance Co.	$100
20	Etna Fire Insurance Co.	50
20	Resolute Fire Insurance Co.	100
40	Arctic Fire Insurance Co.	50
50	Atlantic Bank	100
40	People's Fire Insurance Co.	50
40	Second-avenue Railroad Co.	100
50	International Fire Insurance Co.	100
1000	Nickel Smelting Co.	10
10	Humboldt Fire Insurance Co.	100
100	Hamilton Copper Co.	25
50	United States Telegraph Co.	100
30	Independent Telegraph Co.	100
40	Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Co.	50
100	Manhattan Gas Light Co.	50
50	Grand and Forty-second-st. Railroad Co.	100
50	Metropolitan Gas Light Co.	100
20	Gallatin Fire Insurance Co.	50
40	Exchange Fire Insurance Co.	30

$1,000 6 per cent. New-York City Stock, due 1887.
$5,000 6 per cent. New-York County Bounty Fund Bonds.
$5,000 7 per cent. Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Bonds.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 East Houston-st., near Crosby-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All of which is in the most complete order—consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in moq. and plush coverings, mahogany marble-top centre table, gilt frame pier mirror, crimson and gold figured brocade window curtains, lace curtains, mahogany sofas, lounges and chairs, in haircloth; mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, straw paliasses, feather and hair bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, cot beds, window shades, eagle sewing machine, mahogany chairs in figured plush, mahogany extension dining-table, mahogany suite in crimson velvet; also, an assortment of china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc.; together with all the gas fixtures in said house.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AND LOTS IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, July 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Town Hall in the village of Tremont, town of West Farms, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. Marrin, Esq., referee, a number of eligible building sites and lots, lying easterly of the branch railroad in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, New-York, being a part of the property of the late Benjamin M. Whitlock, deceased. Terms will be favorable, and will be made known at the time of sale. Maps of the property may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

WM. BETTS Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—T. R. MINTURN WILL sell THURSDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
1,331 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
3,505 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo bark *Giulietta*, from Palermo.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Rosewood pianos, pier and mantel mirrors, sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, hair mattresses, feather beds, carpets, sewing machines, &c., &c.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No 428 Broadway, N. Y.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $100; for two years, $150; for three years, $200, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to procure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circular giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 65 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to me that a ship with several cases of yellow fever on board is now at Quarantine, and it is apprehended that the crew and passengers and others may endeavor to evade the regulations of the Health Officer; now, therefore, I, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby give public notice to all citizens to obey the rules and regulations adopted by the Health Officer, and do forbid any person to go on board or have communication with any vessel or vessels at Quarantine, or with the crews or passengers thereof, without the express permission of the Health Officer; and do urge the Police to be vigilant in enforcing such rules and regulations, and particularly to arrest any person that there is reason to believe has escaped from Quarantine, or violated any of the Quarantine laws, or rules and regulations of the Health Officer.—Dated New-York, July 27, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Commissioners of Pilots, held July 26, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is represented to this Board that pilots moving vessels from the North River to the East River, and vice versa, and from the wharves into the river, on the day previous to the departure of such vessels, have made claims on the owners for compensation for detention, under section 17 of the Pilot Law, at the rate of $3 per day, in addition to the compensation of $5, as allowed by section 21 for the service of moving vessels.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board, such claims are not warranted by the law, the compensation of $5 for moving a vessel being in lieu of the $3 for detention, and that shipowners be notified by the publication of this resolution that such claims are not sanctioned by this Board.

By order.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
} Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Notice is hereby given that Five per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid Water Rents.

T. B. TAPPEN,
Water Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the United States under the firm name of VYSE & SONS, expires this day by its own limitation. The business of the late firm will be continued by their successors, Messrs. OLIVER CARPENTER & CO., with whom the books and accounts of the retiring house may be found.

VYSE & SONS,
Nos. 374, 376 and 378 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York: that the name under which said partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & COMPANY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the importing, manufacturing and dealing in straw and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are Oliver Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts; Erastus P. Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, and John R. Waller, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York; that the special partner interested in said partnership is Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner, to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in cash; and that said partnership is to commence on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

OLIVER CARPENTER,
E. P. CARPENTER,
JOHN R. WALLER,
} General Partners.
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., Special Partner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL.
BENJ. M. NEVERS.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the firm name of LITTLEFIELD was dissolved by the death of Mr. JOHN LITTLEFIELD on the 9th day of June, 1864. R. H. WESTERVELT.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1854.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, (late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry,) deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.

my5-law6mTh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—HOMER RAMSDELL, GEORGE W. TOWNSEND and JAMES A. TOWNSEND (composing the firm of HOMER RAMSDELL & CO.,) Plaintiffs, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, defendants.—Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents (canceled.)—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for twenty-four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on two hundred and fifty-one dollars and three cents ($251 03,) a part thereof from April 30, 1864, and interest on twelve hundred and one dollars and five cents ($1,201 05,) a part thereof from April 22, 1864, and interest on ten hundred and twenty-six dollars and eight cents ($1,026 08,) the residue thereof from May 9, 1864, besides costs.

MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Dated NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 24, 1864.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Orange County, at Goshen, in said county, on the thirteenth day of June, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ju23-lawtf

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and all the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REQUIRED.—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pen; send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 18, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until the 13th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the bids will be opened, without regard to any accidental detention of mails or other causes.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes at their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is requested of bidders to avoid erasures and substitution of figures, and to see that the amounts are correctly carried out.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The Bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy-yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given, and also by a certificate signed by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles which he proposes to furnish; or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles he offers to supply, and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at another navy agency—within ten days after warrants shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality, at such time and places above provided, then and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1846.

No bids for more than one yard must be inclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the Navy-yard at" (name the yard,) and addressed "To the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

FORM OF OFFER,

which, from a firm, must be signed by all the members:

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated July 18, 1864. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the navy agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

(Signature,) A. B.

(Date.)

Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to this offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount be carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Signatures of two guarantors,) C. D.
E. F.

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature) G. H.

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 13, Lanterns; No. 18, Tallow; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 8, Stoves; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 12, Ox Hides for Rope; No. 13, Sheet Iron; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Copper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Whale, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 3, Iron Nails, Sheave Rivets, etc.; No. 4, Tin, Zinc, etc.; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6, White Pine, Ash, Black Walnut, etc.; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 8, Stoves and Cooking Cabooses; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 12, Lignumvitæ; No. 13, Lanterns and Lamps; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Neatsfoot Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 4, Tin and Zinc; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 8, Stoves and Cooking Cabooses; No. 10, Leather; No. 12, Lignumvitæ; No. 13, Lanterns; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Copper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 31, Gallery Iron; No. 34, Chain Iron; No. 36, Walnut, Mahogany and Ash; No. 38, Ingot Copper.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON D. C., July 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 2d day of August, 1864, for furnishing at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.:

100,000 pounds of pure Lake Superior Ingot Copper.

50,000 pounds of Zinc Spelter.

To be delivered as above stated, in as large quantities and as rapidly as possible.

Bidders will state the rates at which they can deliver.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the United States Arsenals, or at this office. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 22, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals must be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Ingot Copper and Zinc Spelter."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz:

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 10,000.
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 20,000.
At Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

Samples of the whisky must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The Whisky will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, for filing, assembling, plating, finishing, packing and boxing

5,000 U. S. ARTILLERY CURB BITS,

of the latest pattern, to be delivered at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

The side bars and mouth pieces as they come from the drops to be furnished from the Springfield Armory, where specimens can be seen. Models of the bids showing the kind of plated finish can be seen at the New-York agency. The shell bearing the letters U. S. A. are to be made from *No. 24 sheet brass (Providence wire gauge,)* and to be filled with lead before being soldered. The plating is to be not less than No. 0, and to be of fine quality. The rings are to be of the best iron clock wire, and the lower bar of brass wire, the finish to be equal in all respects to that of the sample sets.

The bits are to be subject to inspection at all stages of the work, and before being packed are to be marked with the maker's name and residence, and when completed are to conform strictly in every respect with the pattern standard bits at the New-York Agency.

They are to be packed in paper bundles of six each, labeled; ten bundles in a box, as prescribed by the inspector. Packing boxes to be valued by the inspector.

Deliveries, which are to be made without any charge to the United States for transportation or handling, are to be made at the rate of 500 bits per week, and the first delivery of 500 bits to be made on the 20th day of August, 1864.

The stock furnished by the United States will be inspected before issued, and for set of parts issued to the contractor a finished bit is to be returned.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the plating and finishing business, and who are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above armory or at this office.

Proposals not made out on the above form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 18, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness:
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Plating and Finishing Artillery Bits."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3¼x8¼ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10¾ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5¾ inches.

Wafers,	Pen-holders
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Folders,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2-oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Inkstands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Tape,	Blank-books, per quire.

Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,
Memorandum-books, Demi 8vo.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

H. P. GOODRICH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.

For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.

For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.

For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.

For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.

For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.

For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

JULY 20, 1864.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

ADVICE ON AILMENTS OF WOMAN.—Ladies require remedies specially adapted for their peculiar natures. Medicines generally produce nausea, sick stomach and are otherwise disgusting, and are not only inefficient but injurious in their effects. The only specific known to be healthy, pleasant and certain for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful "PORTUGUESE FEMALE PILLS" of M. Desomeaux, being scientifically prepared from the most costly imported ingredients, and being thickly sugar-coated are free from the loathing attending the taking of the many useless and deleterious pills and drops palmed upon the unwary. Beside being pleasant to take they are infallible in all cases. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, sole agent for the U. S., No. 129 Liberty-st., N. Y. City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

TWO SUPERIOR ENGLISH PATENT Lever Watches, made by R. and G. Beesley, Liverpool, for sale below present prices, if applied for soon. Call on J. W. EINHAUS, Watchmaker, No. 86 Chatham-st., up stairs, near Chambers-st.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES! THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

WILL BE HELD ON THE

2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August, 1864.

Several races will be run each day, commencing promptly at 11½ A. M. No postponement, except in case of bad weather. Metairie rules to govern.

FIRST DAY—FIRST RACE.

The Travers' Stakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $1,000 added. 1¾ miles. Closed with 30 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, for all ages. Two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—FIRST RACE.

For all ages; purse $300. 1½ miles.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Saratoga Stakes for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds; $50 entrance; play or pay; $500 added. One mile. Closed with 12 nominations.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $350. Two miles.

THIRD DAY—FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, to carry 100 pounds; the winner of the Travers' Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $500 added. Dash of two miles. Closed with 21 nominations.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

The Congress Spring Purse, for all ages, $800. Three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Purse $300. Selling Race for all ages. 1¾ mile dash.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Handicap Purse, $600. Three miles.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Purse $200 for beaten horses. 1½ miles.

FIFTH DAY—FIRST RACE.

Handicap Purse, $250, for 3 year olds beaten at Paterson and Saratoga. Mile heats.

SAME DAY.

Purse $500. Hurdle Race. Dash of two miles.

The splendid new course is now completed, and is much admired by all who visit it. The stand accommodations are ample, affording a perfect view of the entire course from each seat.

All the best horses in the country will be in attendance, and the most exciting trials of speed are anticipated.

An efficient police will secure good order.

Persons leaving New-York in the evening, either by rail or steamer, can reach Saratoga at 9 o'clock next morning. Extra trains will also leave Troy and Albany at 9 A. M., and arrive at Saratoga in time for the races.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON............3,204 tons......900-horse power
LAFAYETTE...............3,204 tons......900-horse power
EUGENIE...................(Afloat)......900-horse power
FRANCE....................(Building)......900-horse power
NAPOLEON III............(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY......Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE.........WEDNESDAY......Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY......Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.........WEDNESDAY......Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY......Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)......$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)......$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER......................Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA............................Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN..................................Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA....................Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......................80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......................65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, July 28, noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH......................SATURDAY......July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY......Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY......Aug. 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The new steamship

COSTA RICA,
A. G. JONES, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,

WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail Aug. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class Steamship

EMILY B. LOUDER,
1,000 tons burden,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

The new steamship GOLDEN RULE, of the Central American Transit Company Line, will sail for San Juan del Norte from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon of SATURDAY, the 27th day of August proximo, connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR at San Juan del Sur for San Francisco. For passage only, apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 30 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $85; intermediate, $55; steerage, $45. Payable in currency. Apply to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship MARATHON, Capt. MCMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 3d August. Cabin passage $80, in gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL TRIUMPHANT. ATTRACTION UNEQUALED.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK

OF THE GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME.

NEW TRICKS, SCENES AND TRANSFORMATIONS.

AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11, AT WHICH TIME THE LECTURE-ROOM WILL BE THROWN OPEN WITHOUT CHARGE,

for the exhibition of

HERR NADOLSKI'S

WONDERFUL CABINET,

which measures only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick. It contains two hundred varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture, including twelve tables, ten garden chairs, bedstead, throne, chandeliers, bureaus, sofas, &c.

It will also be exhibited in the EVENING at conclusion of Pantomime, but not in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½ o'clock,

THE GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME,

full of laughable and startling tricks, changes, jokes, miraculous transformations and magnificent scenery, entitled

MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL.

Characters by TONY DENIER, the celebrated clown, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, M. A. GROSSI; J. M. HUGHES, Mlle. LOUISE, the charming danseuse; Mlle. ERNESTINE, and a full company.

ETHIOPIAN SONGS and DANCES...J. H. CLIFFORD

THE GRAND ORCHESTRIAN,

A

MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT,

from the Black Forest, Germany, costing $12,000, will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most difficult and elaborate

OVERTURES AND COMPOSITIONS,

with all the grandeur, compass, and charming effect of a

FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM,

forces into the Museum 3,000 feet of pure, cool air per minute, rendering it the

COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

To be seen at all hours.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,

BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!

FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway and Broome sts.

Geo. Wood..Manager

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

of the young and accomplished artiste,

MISS HELEN WESTERN,

who has been received nightly by

CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES

with the utmost enthusiasm.

Second night of the Serio Comic Drama, in Three Acts, entitled,

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER;
OR,
SATAN IN PARIS.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 28, 1864,

will be presented Charles Selby's great Drama of

SATAN IN PARIS.

SATAN..........................Miss HELEN WESTERN

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress..................Mrs. JOHN WOOD

LAST FOUR NIGHTS
OF THE
ENGLISH OPERA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27,

FIRST NIGHT IN AMERICA

of Balfe's Grand Opera of the

ROSE OF CASTILE.

Elvira..................................Mme. Comte Borchard
Donna Carmen..........................Miss Louisa Myers
Manuel..................................Mr. Wm. Castle
Don Pedro..............................Mr. S. C. Campbell
Don Florio..............................Mr. W. H. Leak
(his first appearance.)
Don Tallust............................Mr. Walter Birch
Conductor..............................Mr. Anthony Reiff.
Manager of Opera........................Mr. B. A. BAKER.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.

8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.

4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.

6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.

8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1864, THE terminus of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey will be changed from the foot of Courtland-st. to Pier No. 2, North River. Time of leaving Pier No. 2, on and after August 10; 6:10 A. M., 8:20 A. M., 12:10 P. M., 3:50 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6 P. M., 7:10 P. M.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA, a large steamer, with saloons; also, small steamers for pic-nics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 150 Front-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾; concludes 10¾.

Lessee and Manager..................Wm. Wheatley

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.

THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.

THIRD WEEK

CONTINUED FLATTERING RECEPTION BY BRILLIANT AND CROWDED AUDIENCES,

of the distinguished artiste

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

who will appear, THURSDAY EVENING, July 28,

AS LOUISE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA,

in the grand Spectacular Romance in five Tableaux, entitled the

SEA OF ICE,

which has met with the

GREATEST SUCCESS,

Warranting its repetition every evening till further notice.

Messrs. L. R. Shewell, C. Peters, J. F. Hagan, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, E. B. Holmes, Misses Mary Wells, Skerret, etc., etc., in the principal characters.

APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8

GENUINE AND UNDOUBTED SUCCESS IN IRISH COMEDY OF THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE,

MR. DAN BRYANT,

EVERY NIGHT until further notice, will be repeated the domestic drama by John Brougham, Esq., entitled,

THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

Tim O'Brien..........................Mr. DAN BRYANT

Other characters by Mr. C. Fisher, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. W. R. Floyd, &c.

Concluding with W. R. Floyd's adaptation of

HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy, with song of "Lanagan's Ball" and an Irish Jig..........................Mr. DAN BRYANT.

Other characters by W. R. Floyd, A. H. Davenport, Mr. Daly and Miss Ione Burke.

In rehearsal, Boucicault's great drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN, with Mr. DAN BRYANT as MILES NA COPALEEN.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.

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CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

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CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House.

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These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

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DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:15, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer

MARY POWELL,

Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves:

Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

THE UPPER POTOMAC.

VARIOUS REPORTS AND RUMORS.

HARPER'S FERRY STILL HELD.

Reported Death of General Averill.

Rumors of Fighting at Martinsburgh and Williamsport.

Complete Interdiction of All News Reports.

We have but little telegraphic news from the reported new rebel raid into Maryland, for the reason that it is peremptorily withheld by the military authorities.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27—P. M.

A gentleman who has just arrived here informs me that Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by our forces, and the rebels have their line of skirmishers out about four miles distant from that place.

He cannot give me an estimate, but states that they are in large force.

He also informs me that there was more or less fighting on Sunday between Martinsburgh and Williamsport, and that our forces fell back sullenly and resolutely.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27.

Passengers from Western Maryland who came down this morning, report that heavy firing was heard on Monday in the direction of Martinsburgh, and yesterday firing was heard from up the river, apparently in the direction of Williamsport.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 27.

The *American*, of this morning, has the following:

"There is no confirmation of the report that the rebels have reëntered Maryland by way of Shepardstown and Sharpsburgh.

It is hardly possible that Gen. EARLY will poke his nose far in this direction, as he must be aware that in doing so he will speedily encounter some very different fighting material from the tired and broken-down columns of Gen. HUNTER.

LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 27.

Harper's Ferry is still in our possession. There has been no attack on that point as yet. The rebels are believed not to have entered Maryland yet.

A scout, who left Martinsburgh at 7 o'clock last night, and crossing at Shepardstown, arrived here this morning, reports heavy skirmishing at Martinsburgh, between Gen. CROOK's forces and the rebels under BRECKINRIDGE, on Monday, up to 5 P. M.

Our forces fell back to this side of the Potomac from Martinsburgh to Williamsport; but the rebels evinced no intention of crossing, and refugees from Washington and other western counties were returning to their homes.

It was generally supposed that the object of the rebels was to keep our forces out of the Valley while they gathered in the harvest.

Later reports assert that we have reoccupied Martinsburgh.

11:30 P. M.

Gen. WALLACE has issued orders for the immediate enrolling of all the able-bodied colored men in this city, directing that they be forthwith organized in companies and regiments, and armed and equipped. They are to be drilled and furnished with arms. The officers are to be appointed by the Mayor, and the force will constitute a part of the special military defence of the city.

The order warns disloyal masters and employers not to interfere with the execution of these orders.

The Leagues are also actively engaged in perfecting their military organization.

The order restricting the press here from publishing anything relating to rebel movements, is still in force, much to the perplexity of the editors, who do not appear to appreciate the wisdom (?) of the order.

The statement in the special dispatch to the *Bulletin* that Harper's Ferry has been evacuated is undoubtedly incorrect, as the telegraph to that point is still working.

The reported occupation of Martinsburgh is generally credited.

The Reported Death of Gen. Averill.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27.

The *Bulletin* says:

"We hear from a source that we cannot discredit, that a dispatch was received yesterday evening at the War Department, saying that Brig.-Gen. AVERILL had been killed, and that Gen. EARLY's force in the valley of Virginia had been reinforced by Gen. A. P. HILL's corps, numbering about 20,000 men."

FROM MISSOURI.

Guerrilla Operations in the State—Arms Sent in Trunks to Northern Missouri for Disloyal Purposes—Thornton's Forces said to have been Disbanded—Movements of Gen. Price.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 27.

The guerrillas have burned the railroad property at Shelbina and Lakeman, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad. Yesterday they destroyed all the block-houses and water-tanks, and the bridge at Salt River, robbed the citizens promiscuously, and plundered the stores of friend and foe alike. The band numbered eighty.

Two hundred armed men went west from Hannibal, yesterday, and were at Salt River Bridge last night. The damage to the railroad property and the value of the plunder secured are not ascertained; but the loss is large, as the merchants had large stocks on hand.

The road is now clear of interruption, excepting at the burnt bridge, where trains are transferred.

A large stock of arms and ammunition is being shipped into North Missouri in trunks, one or two of which broken in transit at Quincy to-day revealed a considerable amount of buckshot and other ammunition.

Gen. FISKE to-day ordered an assessment on the disloyalists in Albay and Monroe Counties, sufficient to cover all the damages to the railroad and the loyal people, and it will be collected. The same rule will be enforced on all the lines in that district.

Gen. FISKE has received authority to recruit four regiments for twelve months.

A large force left St. Joseph to-day, by order of Col. DAVIS, for below. Every bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is strongly guarded. Gen. FISKE's militia is doing thorough work. Every brush-patch in Platte, Clay, Ray and other rebellious counties, is being vigorously searched for bushwhackers.

THORNTON is said to have disbanded his men, telling them it was impossible to cross the Missouri River, and as the Federal forces are closing around them from all sides they would be destroyed if they kept together. No large bands of marauders being heard of for several days gives color to this statement.

Gen. HALLETT, General Manager of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, was shot and killed in the street in Wyandotte, Kansas, to-day, by a man named TALCOTT. No reason is assigned for the act. TALCOTT escaped.

Late advices from Little Rock, Ark., say PRICE's army is at Camden, and PRICE himself is at Shreveport. MARMADUKE is said to be crossing squads of his force over the Mississippi, near James Landing.

KIRBY SMITH is attempting to prevent the reinforcement from Gen. BANKS' Department, at the mouth of the White River, from reaching Gen. STEELE.

YALE COLLEGE.

The New Freshman Class—Meeting of the Alumni—Donations to the College.

YALE COLLEGE,
NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

I stated in my last letter that the Freshman Class would probably be large. The Summer examination is now concluded, and we can form an approximate estimate of the size of the class. One hundred and seven presented themselves for admission, of whom eight were rejected. Of the ninety-nine who remain, many will be obliged to be examined again on special branches, in which they showed themselves to be deficient, and some the severity of the second examination will deter from another application for admission. A few also of those admitted will probably be prevented from returning from various and unexpected causes. We can, however, safely estimate the number of present members of the Class of Sixty-eight, at eighty-five. At the September examination, usually about one-third as many are admitted as at the former one, so that the incoming class will probably number from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty. This is a large class at any time, and is especially demonstrative of the prosperity of the College, in view of the augmented expense of a collegiate course during the present inflation of the currency, and in consideration of the fact that no students come here at this time from the South. As a class the men who send their sons to College obtained their property in years past, when all currency was on a specie basis. Their income is affected more than that of almost any other class of men in the country. It is therefore particularly gratifying that there is no diminution in the number of students, but that, on the contrary, there is, upon the whole, a general increase.

The Alumni began to crowd into the city yesterday. There were last night upon the Alumni register about a hundred names. The meetings of old college friends and classmates are numerous and cordial. Grayhaired old men, with wrinkled faces and tottering limbs, chuckle with senile delight over their college scrapes in the eighteenth century; middle-aged gentlemen, in close conference with some ancient crony, exhibit their rubicund faces in a perpetual wreath of smiles; and hearty young fellows continually rush into each other's arms, in the most public places they can discover, with every demonstration of ecstacy and delight.

The general meeting of the graduates occurred this morning at Alumni Hall. Prof. THACHER called the audience to order, and nominated as President ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH, of the class of 1824. The gentleman accepted the position. Prof. GEORGE E. DAY, of Cincinnati, from the class of 1833, was appointed Secretary. Dr. LEONARD WITHINGTON, of the class of 1814, of Newburyport, offered prayer. The Secretary read the obituary record for the past year. Sixty-six graduates have died, of whom the average age was 50 years. Among these are JOSHUA DEWEY, of the class of 1787—at the time of his death the oldest graduate of Yale; PELATIAH PERRIT, of the class of 1802, President of the Chamber of Commerce for the State of New-York, and THOMAS SLIDELL, of the class of 1825, Chief Justice of Louisiana, and the brother of JOHN SLIDELL, the Southern representative in Paris. Among the deceased were sixteen ministers, thirty lawyers and two physicians.

The oldest graduates of the college are now Rev. DANIEL WALDO, of Syracuse, N. Y., of the class of 1788, who will be 102 years of age Sept. 10, 1864. Hon. DAVID S. BOARDMAN, New-Milford, Conn., of the class of 1793. Hon. EZEKIEL BACON, Utica, N. Y., of the class of 1794. Rev. DAN. HUNTINGTON, Hadley, Mass., of the same class, and President JEREMIAH DAY, New-Haven, of the class of 1795. It is believed, that in all, fourteen graduates of classes prior to the class of 1800 are still surviving.

Dr. WORTHINTON HOOKER introduced a resolution expressing the regret of the Alumni at the withdrawal of Dr. JONATHAN KNIGHT from the Faculty of the Medical Department. In support of the resolution he alluded in the highest terms to the professional labors of Dr. KNIGHT during the fifty years in which he has been connected with the medical school. He spoke of him as a man without a superior among the medical instructors in the country, a person who impressed his character as a man and a Christian on those whom he taught, as well as that of a most skillful physician, and who had done more than any other living American to disseminate medical knowledge and elevate the medical profession throughout the country. The remarks of Dr. HOOKER were no more than the outspoken statement of the affection and gratitude with which Dr. KNIGHT is universally held. He is now about 78 years of age, and is yet active and able to attend to a large practice in the city. Dr. JOSHUA LEAVITT, of the New-York *Independent*, of the class of 1814, spoke of Dr. KNIGHT in very high terms. He is the only man surviving who was tutor of that class.

Dr. MARSH, of New-York, the well-known temperance orator, spoke in behalf of the class of 1804, of which he was a member. The only blot on the good name of the class, he said, consisted in the fact that JOHN C. CALHOUN was a member of it; "and if," said he, "the entire class could be reassembled, I doubt not that the renegade would be expelled from the class by a unanimous vote."

Prof. SILLIMAN, Sr., mentioned some very interesting reminiscences of the appointment of Dr. KNIGHT to his position in the medical faculty fifty years ago. Prof. SILLIMAN looks hale and well, though now past eighty, and for all that any of us can see, his port is as noble, and his presence as commanding as it was fifteen years ago. May his life long be spared to grace with his presence these commencement anniversaries!

President WOOLSEY stated the donations which Yale has received in the past year, and which he deemed proper to be made public. AUGUSTUS R. STREET, of New-Haven, of the class of 1812, has founded a professorship of modern languages. To fill this position, Mr. EDWARD B. COE, of the class of 1812, has been selected—a gentleman remembered by classes now in college as one of remarkable scholarly and literary acquirements, and of a very companionable and social nature. He has gone to Europe to pursue, for three years, a course of study in those branches which he will be called on to teach. Mr. STREET also has offered to erect a building and endow a school for the study of Art. The edifice will be immediately built, and its probable site is on the corner of Chapel and High streets. Mr. PERIT, who deceased not long since, left $15,000 in his will to the college. A person, whose name is withheld, offers to give the college $80,000, to be employed in the erection of a new dormitory; and of this a little more than $40,000 has been already paid into the college treasury. Mr. FARNAM, of Chicago, who is now traveling in Asia, donates $30,000 toward another dormitory, of which $10,000 have been already received. Several gentlemen of New-York, whose names the President did not mention, have bequeathed $20,000 toward the establishment of a professorship of botany. Mr. DANIEL C. EATON, of the class of 1857, was yesterday appointed by the corporation to that position.

The property bestowed by the National Government on this State, for the purpose of endowing an Agricultural College, was presented by the Legislature of Connecticut at its last session, with but a single dissenting vote, to the Sheffield Scientific School. This property has been invested in Government securities, and amounts in the aggregate to $135,000. In consequence of this large benefaction, the Phylosophical Department of the Sheffield Scientific School will be greatly enlarged; and at the meeting of the Corporation yesterday, several new Professors in that department were appointed. Gov. WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM has donated $25,000 to the Theological Department. DAVID SMITH, Esq., of Norwich, CORNELIUS BUSHNELL, Esq., of New-Haven, and WHEELER DE FOREST, Esq., of New-York, have each given $5,000 to the college for various purposes. GEO. PEABODY, of England, has also signified his intention, at some future day, of bequeathing to the college $100,000, to be used in the erection of a geological museum and for endowing the same. These are the donations to Yale in the past year, and when considered together they present a most magnificent array.

Prof. PORTER explained with some minuteness the plan of the Art Building presented by Mr. STREET. The building is to be about as large as Alumni Hall, and two stories in height. The upper story is to be employed as exhibition rooms, and for the collection of celebrated paintings, statuary, drawings, &c. The lower story is to be occupied for studios, by students in the various departments of Art, and by masters who may make this their permanent residence. It is designed to have, in particular, a large collection of drawings, modelings, bas reliefs, and all things necessary for instruction in the different branches. It is not expected that this department will be of very much use to undergraduates; but a large class of artists, it is hoped, will come here to pursue their studies. The influence of such men and of such an institution in the College cannot fail to have a refining influence upon all connected with it, and to create an elevated and correct taste in those branches of Art, which do so much for the moral and æsthetic culture of educated men.

DANIEL LORD, LL. D., of New-York, in behalf of the class of 1814, made a short and patriotic speech. Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of the class of 1804, in response to a call, said he was too unwell to speak, and, with a very laughable anecdote, took his seat. Hon. LINUS CHILDS, of Lowell, Mass., representing the class of 1824, spoke at some length, and with good ability, on the responsibility which will rest upon the educated men of the country when it becomes necessary for the nation to meet the great questions which will arise on the conclusion of the war. He stated that when he was at College there were but four Professors, and that of the tutors of their class one was the present President of the College, and the other, Hon. HENRY DUTTON, now Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

Dr. BUDDINGTON, of Brooklyn, spoke for the class of 1834. His speech was remarkably eloquent, and was upon the whole the finest of the morning. He stated that he had been for a while connected with SHERMAN's army in pursuit of JOHNSTON toward Atlanta. His allusion to J. E. RICE, of the class of 1854, who fell in battle in the advance on Petersburgh, awoke a responsive thrill in the hearts of the many personal friends of that gallant officer; and the thorough patriotism and manly eloquence of his closing sentences were followed by a storm of enthusiastic applause.

Mr. McLOUD, of Montreal, of the class of 1844, remarked on matters of interest to his own class, and was followed by Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, M. C., of the class of 1839. He spoke at some length in a very manly and energetic way, for the most part on national topics. The whole tone of the meeting, indeed, was eminently patriotic, and Yale may well feel proud of the decided and unhesitating loyalty which she has always shown ever since the inception of the war.

Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, LL. D., of the class of 1814, delivered a lengthy and elaborate address in commemoration of the history of his class, and concluding with a general retrospect on the progress of science in the world for the last fifty years. To members of his own class, or those acquainted with them, the address must have been highly interesting; the voice of the speaker, however, which was hardly strong enough to fill the large hall in which he spoke, was difficult to be understood. The address will probably be published, and will, I doubt not, richly repay perusal.

This afternoon the Alumni meetings of Linonia and the Brothers in Unity occur. To-morrow is Commencement Day. This afternoon and evening an almost innumerable number of classes meet, and to-night, at the New-Haven House, the class of 1861 presents its silver cup to the first-born boy.

The weather is rather warm, but otherwise pleasant, and Commencement week goes on as pleasantly as one could wish. JUNIOR.

Exercises at Williams College.

SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1864.

Afternoon—Baccalaureate Discourse, by President HOPKINS, in the Congregational Church, at 2 o'clock.

Evening—Address before the Mills Theological Society, at 7½ o'clock, at the same place, by Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH, D. D., of New-York.

MONDAY, AUG. 1.

Afternoon.—Phi Beta Kappa. Annual meeting for choice of officers and transaction of business, in Alumni Hall, at 2½ o'clock.

Evening—Address before the Adelphic Union Society, in the Congregational Church, by Hon. A. H. BULLOCK, of Worcester, at 7½ o'clock.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.—ALUMNI DAY.

Morning.—Meeting of the Society of Alumni, in Alumni Hall, (Chapel Building,) at 8:30 o'clock.

Anniversary exercises in the Congregational Church, at 10:30 o'clock. Oration by Rev. Prof. GRIFFIN, of Williamstown. Poem by Rev. J. AMBROSE WIGHT, of Chicago.

Dinner.—Alumni and ladies dine at 1 o'clock, in Alumni Hall.

Evening.—Prize Rhetorical exhibition in the Congregational Church, at 7:30 o'clock.

Class Meetings.—The Classes of 1829, 1834, 1839, 1844, 1854 and 1862, hold Class meetings on Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

Morning.—Prayer meeting in the Mission Park, (on the spot where the "hay-stack" stood,) at 6:30 o'clock.

Commencement exercises in the Congregational Church, at 9 o'clock.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The One Hundred Days' Men Exempt From the Draft—Recruiting in Rebel States.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL HAYS.

Gen. SANDFORD, who went to Washington some days since, to consult with the War Department, relative to the exemption of the 100 days' men from the draft, returned last evening, and goes this morning to Albany to consult with the Governor. It is stated that he succeeded in obtaining from the War Department a declaration that the 100 days' men, who will be in service at the time of the draft, will be exempt.

RECRUITING IN THE REBEL STATES.

The important subject of recruiting in rebel States seems to have been settled at last. Provost-Marshal-General HAYS and his associates have had an interview with Gov. SEYMOUR, and represented to him the utter impossibility of filling our quota by the 5th of September, unless recruiting agents were sent to the revolted States. The Governor said in reply that, although he did not entirely like that way of getting recruits, still if it were necessary, and the Supervisors of the different towns would appoint such agents, he would certify the appointments. It is, therefore, probable that the agents will be immediately appointed, and commence their labors at the earliest possible moment. But the time is now so short that it seems hardly probable the number of men needed can be procured by the time stated.

Another excellent suggestion offered by the Provost-Marshal was, that a uniform price should be paid to these agents and the recruits they obtain, viz.: $250 to the recruit and $50 to the agent, making a total bounty of $300 for each recruit so obtained.

Gen. HAYS, the A. A. Provost-Marshal General, who has had great experience in all such matters, and who has rendered very valuable service in this City by the prompt and impartial manner in which he has performed all the duties connected with his office, has given this subject his serious consideration, and his suggestions, if complied with, will doubtless be productive of very satisfactory results. He yesterday issued the following important order relative to the arrests of deserters and civilians. It is a very clear and comprehensive one, calculated to do away entirely with all the abuses which have existed, and commends itself to every thinking citizen:

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 69.—In consequence of unauthorized and improper arrests having been made in this division, the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General directs that the following regulations be strictly obeyed and enforced by the Provost-Marshals of this division:

I. Hereafter all arrests of deserters made by officers or special agents acting under the authority of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of this division, will be by virtue of the written authorization issued to them; which, if required, will be exhibited by the officer making the arrest.

II. Arrests of civilians will be made only on a *special* written order, issued for each individual case by the Provost-Marshals.

III. Provost-Marshals are directed to cause all special officers to turn in their badges at once.

G. C. CRAM, Captain 6th U. S. Cavalry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUBSTITUTES.

Supervisor BLUNT has addressed the following letter to Mr. VINCENT COLYER, in which he strictly adheres to the letter of the law relative to persons who may be legally accepted as substitutes. He also declares that the fact of a colored man having previously been a slave does not exempt him from the draft, and that unless he has some other ground for exemption, he cannot be accepted as a substitute:

Mr. Vincent Colyer:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries on behalf of the Hancock Recruiting Committee, I have to say that any man to be taken in the United States army or navy as a substitute, must be exempt from liability to draft, for the following reasons:

First—An alien who was not born in this country and has not been naturalized.

Second—A boy under 20 years of age, or a man over 45 years of age, it born in this country.

A man who has served two years in the army or navy during the rebellion.

No man can be taken as a substitute if he cannot make affidavit to the foregoing, be he either white or black; his having been previously a slave does not make him eligible as a substitute.

O. BLUNT,
Chairman of County Bounty Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

PAYING COMMUTATION AND FURNISHING SUBSTITUTES.

The following letter is at this moment of great interest, as it fully explains matters relative to paying commutation and furnishing substitutes:

[WAR GAZETTE—OFFICIAL NOTICE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1863.

To Col. Robert Nugent, A. A. P. M. G., New-York:

The representations made by DEAN RICHMOND and PETER CAGGER, in a printed circular dated Oct. 27, 1863, in respect to the action of the Provost-Marshal-General, are untrue. It is not true that the State of New-York is charged as with deficiency for every citizen who has paid the three hundred dollars commutation money, receiving no credit therefor. On the contrary the State receives the same credit for a man who has paid the commutation as if the drafted citizen had gone in person or forwarded a substitute, and in like manner towns which have raised the money to pay their quotas, receive the same credit as if actual substitutes had been furnished, and the President has ordered that every citizen who has paid the three hundred dollars commutation shall receive the same credit therefor as if he had furnished a substitute, and is exonerated from military service for the time for which he was drafted, to wit, for three years.

As the misrepresentations of DEAN RICHMOND and PETER CAGGER have been published and circulated for electioneering purposes, it is proper that you give them immediate correction.

(Signed,) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

MORE TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

The Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, numbering nine hundred and eighty-nine men, arrived here yesterday morning from Boston, on the steamer *Commodore*. They are bound for Washington.

INSPECTION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

The following order has been issued for the inspection of the above-named regiment:

HEADQUARTERS 102D REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
MERCER HOUSE, July 27, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.—I. Commandants of companies are directed to assemble their commands at headquarters on Thursday, July 28, at 10 A. M., for inspection.

II. As uniforms and equipments will be issued only to those who appear for inspection, Commandants will exert themselves to have every man on their rolls present.

By order, Col. JNO. N. WILSEY.
HENRY J. WHITE, Adjutant.

M'CLELLAN GREYS.

The Board of Officers of this organization held a special meeting on Tuesday evening. Among those present were Col. WILLIS, Capts. DRUMMOND and WARNER, Lieuts. HAYS, BEAMISH, &c. The resignation of Lieut.-Col. STEELE was announced by the Colonel-Commanding, who expressed his appreciation of the many fine qualities of Lieut.-Col. STEELE, and his sincere regret at having received the resignation. After transacting considerable routine business, the meeting adjourned.

GERMAN GAMES.

Seventh Annual Festival of the New-York Schuetzen Corps.

The Germans have an intenser national fondness for social organizations than any other people. Go into the smallest German hamlet, and you will find the inhabitants combined into one or more societies or clubs, each of which has in view some pleasant social object. You will find the drinking club—a quiet, orderly, sober organization, generally composed of the middle-aged men of the community, with the pastor or village burgomaster at the head. Every evening, after the labor of the day has ended, they wend their way to the village inn, where in Summer they gather under the shade of trees or arbors, and in Winter in a neatly sanded bar-room. There they talk about the news of the day, retail the gossip of the place, and sometimes, under the lead of the pastor, discuss the deepest themes of theological lore. At an early hour, fixed by law in nearly all the towns and cities, they break up, and return home as sober as they came. Then there are the musical clubs—there is probably not a town in Germany that has not a musical club—to which the young people belong, and which, too, always meet in the vicinity of a good beer-house. There is something sensible in the way the Germans set about enjoying themselves. They have been called a "nation of thinkers and philosophers;" but they have a practical instinct that esthetic pleasures never set well on an empty stomach. An evening concert in the open air or in a beer saloon, without the accompaniments of eating and drinking, would be a cheerless affair in Germany; and even at the theatres in Munich, ice cream and cake are handed round between the acts.

But the great national organization of the Germans is the Schützen Bund, (Rifle Union,) which comprises the various rifle corps of Germany and Switzerland, under the Presidency of ERNEST, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The grand object of this Union is to preserve in Germany a democratic organization, devoted to the highest interests of the nation. The members are practiced in the use of the rifle and receive a kind of military drill, which prepares them to make efficient soldiers at short notice. The records of the revolution of 1848 in Germany bear witness to their fidelity to the popular cause, and to the military advantages of their training and practice. While the New-York branch of the Schützen Bund has no such end in view, it has contributed a large number of efficient soldiers and officers to the Union army. Its full complement of members is over three hundred; but over two hundred men, who, four years ago, took part in the annual festivities, have entered the army, leaving the number now actually on the list of membership somewhere between seventy and eighty.

The primary object of the organization in this country being to keep alive the memory of the pleasant social festivities of "Fatherland," the details of the annual gatherings are modeled on those of Germany, and the same ceremonies are observed from year to year. This year, as heretofore, the scene of the festival is Jones' Woods. The shooting stands, of which there are two, one for the members of the corps, the other for the accommodation of guests and strangers who desire to make a trial of their skill, are fitted up with rests at different heights. In convenient proximity to the stands are the loading sheds. Several targets have been erected. The principal one, which is shot at by the members of the corps, is the figure of an Austrian double-headed eagle, elevated on a pole sixty feet in height and distant one hundred and fifty-six yards from the stand. It measures about eight feet by eight, and is divided into prizes numbered from one to nineteen. The first prize is the central crown; the second the right-hand flag; the third the left-hand flag, and so on in regular succession, wings, heads, claws, sceptre, royal globe, &c., until nothing of the target remains but the body. This is the principal prize; and the lucky marksman who brings it down will be entitled to $85 in money, a gold medal, and the honors of royalty for one year. His praises will be chanted by a choir of beautiful girls, who will adorn his brows with flowers, and proclaim him King of the Schützen Corps. Behind the target, it should be observed, is placed a strong shield, more than three times the size of the eagle, twenty-six inches thick, and filled in with flagging-stones and pressed hay.

On the right of the principal target stands a smaller one, affording an opportunity for strangers to display their skill, or their want of it, at the expense of twenty-five cents a shot, with the chance of winning back their money by a lucky hit. Besides these, there are several minor targets, at which any one can take a pop by paying for the privilege. One of these is the life-size figure of a stag, mounted on wheels, and moving on a platform about fifteen feet in length, ending at each extremity in a thick clump of bushes. Close behind the stag is fastened the figure of a dog, as if in chase. On his shoulder the stag carries a white circular target, with a black centre, the whole divided into nine rings. When the marksman is prepared to shoot, the figure is pulled rapidly by a rope along the platform from the rear clump of bushes, and the feat is to strike the black centre of the target. The lucky marksman is entitled to the prize of five dollars; to miss altogether is simply to lose your shot, while to hit the dog is to *forfeit* five dollars, in addition to the "quarter" for the privilege.

The shooting commenced at 10 o'clock last Tuesday morning, and was continued yesterday. The closing ceremonies will take place to-day, and will present the greatest attractions to visitors, the contest growing more exciting as the chances for the kingship become narrowed down to single shots. The ladies, also, will have their shooting match—not with rifles, however, but with a bronze eagle, suspended from a beam by a long cord. Drawing it back as far as the cord will allow, the fair competitors for the prize will let the eagle fall by its own weight against the target, which is divided into twenty-four rings. There will also be a number of by-plays, interesting to Americans, as showing how grown people disport themselves in Germany.

An efficient police force is on the ground, assisted by members of the corps, and no person need hesitate from apprehension of disturbances, to take his family to the festival.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$30,000	Amer. Gold..	253¾	100	Cleve. & Tol....b3	145
5,000	U.S.6s.5-20s..C.	108⅛	300	Chi. & R. I. R.....	112¾
10,000	Ohio & M. C....	51¾	100	do...........b4	112¾
100	Erie Railway.....	111¾	100	do...........s3	112⅝
700	Reading R........	136	100	Chic. & N. W......	53⅛
200	M. S. & N. I. R....	88⅞	100	do...........b3	53¾
100	do...........b3	88⅞	100	Cum. Coal b3	60¾
400	Cleve. & Pitts...b3	112¼	100	Mariposa Min...b3	44

[Advertisement.]

IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH.

Praise and Sozodont—greatest luxury of modern times—beautifies and preserves the teeth. The repulsive breath is rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or in business will now be no longer noticed.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 27—*In steamship Australasian, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Fabbri, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hudson, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Jose de Pedroso, four children, infant and two servants, Havana; C. Murray, Esq., L. G. Watson, Esq., Edward Rilburn, Maine; Chas. C. Lowry, New-York; Rev. Mr. McKenna, Ireland; R. Zenez, London; Mrs. and Mrs. C. Raas, two infants and servants, M. Levay, Geo. Tennant, Scotland; Luiz I de Silva Miguel Soles, Miss Hutchins, Miss Sheppard, New-York; J. J. Morgan, London; Miss Morgan, London; Miss Taylor, New-York; Peter Rantoul, Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. B. Vanderpool, Miss Hayes, Newark; J. Osborn, France; Capt. F. Grant, E. B. Schneider, Cardenas; R. S. Tyler, Montreal; Capt. Fitzgerald, Capt. E. P. Yates, England; Mr. V. Foster, England; Samuel Sharp, London; Thos. Cogan and wife, Mrs. Tymm, Washington; Jno. P. Walker, Kentucky, Jno. C. Pivrez, Capt. Jno. Stedeford, England.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Arcole, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Burbank, family and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Davis, Miss Hewes, Mrs. O'Neill, Miss O'Neill, Mr. Hewes, Mr. Powel.

In brig Carl Emil, from Bermuda—David Kidd, Jos. Pickering, Thos. McKenzie, Walter Rose.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 52 | Sun sets...... 7 20 | Moon rises..12 38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 38 | Gov. Island.. 4 25 | Hell Gate... 5 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Australasian, Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Parthenia, Bearse, Newbern; Carolina, Bulkley, Beaufort, N. C., Murray & Nephew.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Ships Henny, (Meckl.,) Oblesich, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Klaswitta, (Pruss.,) Neilson, Buenos Ayres, Wm. Salem & Co.; John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Herting, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Lydenkom, (Norw.,) Isdahl, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sandy Hook, Barstow, Cow Bay, J. Borland & Co.; Wilhelmine, (Br.,) McEwen, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.; St. Bernard, (Brem.,) Deitgen, Valparaiso, Ruprecht & Feber; Phœnix, (Norw.,) Christian, Queenstown, Holmboe & Balchen; Prince Carl, Osterberg, Stockholm, Sloman & Edye; Saga, (Norw.,) Hansen, Bordeaux, Holmboe & Balchen.

Brigs Ellen Barnard, Burgess, Boston, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Leviathan, Tyler, Zaza, Metcalf & Duncan; Alpha, (Br.,) King, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Abbie Ellen, Gilmon, Philadelphia, Walsh & Carver.

Schooners Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven; D. Brown, Pickens, Washington, L. Kenny; Cornelius, Johnson, Accomack, E. H. Kreemer; Emma, (Br.,) McGuire, St. Andrew's, N. B., G. Boardman.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Atlantic, Eldridge, Fortress Monroe 26 hours, with 525 sick and wounded soldiers to Medical Director. At 4 P. M., off Barnegat, passed steamship Fulton.

Steamship Varuna, Crary, Alexandria 30 hours, and 20 hours from Cape Henry, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Victor, Spencer, Point Lookout 36 hours, with 852 rebel prisoners to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer N. P. Banks, Blaisdell, Fortress Monroe 48 hours, to master.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Herzogin Von Brabant, Strohmeyer, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 313 passengers to Ruger Bros. Had light westerly winds and much fog during the passage. In lat. 47 55, lon. 39 50, saw several icebergs.

Ship T. E. Lemon, (of Liverpool,) Rainey, Bombay March 16, with linseed to order. Had some heavy weather in the Indian Ocean.

Ship Uncle Joe, Sewall, Martinique 16 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Aurora, McNear, New-Orleans 19 ds., with mdse. to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Ship Confidence, Keeney, New-Orleans 19 ds., with mdse. and 7 passengers to Wm. & A. Nelson.

Ship Arcole, Boreham, New-Orleans 14 ds., with mdse. to J. Atkins & Co.

Bark Mercara, (of Liverpool,) Robbins, Shanghai April 28, via St. Thomas 3d inst., with teas to Napier & Welsford. Touched at St. Thomas for orders. May 7, off Cape of Good Hope, spoke Dutch bark Maria Catharina, from —— for Amsterdam; same time, Dutch ship Dionicius Catharina, from Batavia for Amsterdam. June 11, on the equator, saw an Am. bark, painted white, with letters T. B. in foretopsail. strg. S.

Bark Minerva, (Br., of Newcastle,) Blanchard, Bombay 125 ds., with linseed to order. July 20, lat. 32 31, lon. 70, spoke schr. Shannon, from New-York for Nassau, and supplied her with water.

Bark Eliza, of Barbados, Souper, Great Harbor 10 ds., with salt to master. 26th, 8 miles E. S. E. from Great Egg Harbor, passed the wreck of a vessel, with side stove in; supposed an Am. bark; also saw a quantity of barrels of beef and pork, apparently but a short time in the water.

Bark Olympia, (of Glasgow,) Jopp, Algoa Bay 60 ds., with wool, etc., to J. E. & F. W. Coggill.

Bark Voltigeur, (U. S. transport,) Conway, Hilton Head, S. C., 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Emilia & Eagnes, (Port.,) Santos, Oporto 38 ds., with wine, cork, etc., to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Bark Jornael et Suzanne, (Fr.,) Boyer, Martinique 12 ds., with sugar, etc., to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Bark Banshee, of Nassau, N. P., Henry, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Elba, Drisko, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to James E. Ward.

Bark Ocean Home, Milden, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar, molasses and 5 passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Dovere, (Ital.,) Chicaro, Genoa 65 ds., with marble, rags, etc., and 19 passengers to order.

Bark Martin, (Pruss.,) Pust, Ciudad Bolivar, 20 ds., with hides, etc., to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark Glenwood, Fairchild, Philadelphia 4 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Favorite, of New-Haven, Prindle, Trinidad 12 ds., with old iron to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Left no vessels.

Brig Petrel, of Prince Edward Island, Irvin, (late Clow,) Porto Bello 27 ds., with rubber, etc., to Handy & Hoadley. July 4, Capt. Clow, late master, aged 40 years, died, after a short illness.

Brig Flying Cloud, of Biddeford, Lyle, Santos May 21, via St. Thomas 11 ds., with coffee to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig San Miguel, Sanchez, Cardenas 12 ds., in ballast to master.

Arrived and anchored in Lower Quarantine:

Brig J. W. Congdon, Simmons, Martinique 16 ds., with molasses to H. A. Vatable & Son. Left schr. Wm. E. Alexander, Upton, hence for St. Thomas in 2 ds., who reported, about June 12, on the outward passage, when 80 miles west of Bermuda, saw the wreck of the schr. Acadian. She had spars standing, and was full of water.

Bark Topeka, Lunberg, Cardenas 12 ds., to James E. Ward.

Schr. La Creole, Kinsley, St. Jago 20 ds., to Theodore Foulke.

Schr. A. C. Merriman, Perry, Key West 13 ds., with cotton, etc., to master.

Schr. Lady Ulrich, Robinson, Sombrero 7 ds., with old iron, etc.

Schr. Ned. Foster, Chincoteague 5 ds.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

BELOW—Bark A. M. Lovitt.

Br. schr. Bessie, from Swansea.

Sailed.

July 26—Steamer Delaware.

Ships King Philip, Queen, Progress, Quesnel.

Barks A. C. Adams, Laura & Gertrude, Pacific, Kate Stamler, Montezuma, Ella Virginia, Bradford, Lexington, Eugenia, Indus, Eliza, Larmont, Oldenburg.

Brigs Maria Johanna, Anna, C. D. Robbins, Bird of the Wave, Sarah Crowell, Ella, Amalia.

Schooners B. N. Hawkins, Ransom, Carrie Bell, Geo. Prescott, Susan, E. Barrett, J. E. Pratt, E. P. Warren, J. Townsend, W. C. Tufts, M. C. Town, Clara Merrick, Thomas Potter.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Moonlight, which arrived at Boston on the 26th inst., from Calcutta, was leaking badly.

The brig Waltham collided with an unknown brig, off Highland Light, Boston, at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, both vessels receiving considerable damage.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 27.—The ship Favorite, Brown, master, four weeks from Antwerp for New-York, with 468 passengers, touched here for water to-day. She will sail to-morrow. All on board well.

Spoken, &c.

Alleghany—wh. schr., 4 months out, with 450 bbls. oil, July 24, lat. 39, lon. 76.

Amee—brig, of Machias, from Boston for Cape Hatien, July 18, lat. 35 40, lon. 68 52.

Flight—brig, of St. John, N. B., from Algoa bay for Boston, 14 ds. out, all well. May 29, lat. 35 S., lon. 14 54 E.

Jane Blythe—bark, from Coquimbo for Liverpool, 73 ds. out. July 5, lat. 13 05 N., lon. 38 10 W.

Montebello—ship, Kelly, from Akyab for Falmouth, 64 ds. out, (under British colors,) May 15, lat. 34 23 S., lon. 28 E.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES HOLE, July 23.—Arr. bark Hadley, from Boston, for Baltimore; barkentine Ephraim Williams, from Rockland, for Washington, D. C.; schrs. Wm. Wilson, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Henry Perkins, from Rondout, for do.; Jenny Lind, from New-York, for do.; Loduskia, from Philadelphia, for Bath; Astoria, from Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; Commerce, from Rondout, for Saco; Ceylon, from Elizabethport, for Weymouth; Gazette and Lady of the Ocean, from Boston, for New-York; Pierce, from Bangor, for do.; R. B. Pitts and George E. Prescott, from Vinalhaven, for do.; Sultana, from Machias, for do.; George W. Snow and Alexandria, from Calais, for do.; Bay State, from Rockland, for do., and a number of others.

July 24—Arr. brigs Abner Taylor, from Bangor for New-York; Osprey, (Br.,) from Picton for do.; Martha Jane, (Br.,) from Hillsboro, N. B., for do.

July 25—Arr. schrs. Nightingale, W. B. Phillips and Abigail Haley, from Philadelphia for Boston; Albert Denter, from Elizabethport for do.; John W. Hall, from Boston for Philadelphia; Constitution, from Bangor for New-York; brigs Snow Bird, of Quebec, Mariner, from Sagua for Boston; L. W. Eaton, (Br.,) Mason, from New-York for Windsor, N. S.; schrs. Star, Crowell, and Julia Anna, Harding, from Philadelphia for Boston; Emily Fowler, Willard, from Rondout for do.; Algoma, Haynes, from do. for do.; Eugene, Crockett, and Highlander, Nickerson, from do. for do.; Louisa Hamblin, from Port Ewen for do.; Quail, Brewster, from New-York for do.; Cornelia Henderson, from do. for Salisbury; Boundbrook, Perry, from do. for Newburyport; Mary Clark, Disney, from Philadelphia for do.; Ida Blake, from do. for Yarmouth, Me.; John Wesley, Higgins, from do. for Plymouth; Sea Breeze, Coombs, from do. Portland; Red Rover, West, from Elizabethport for do.; Montezuma, Mayn, from do. for Bangor; Tantamount, Davis, from Boston for Fortress Monroe; Ira Laffriener, Coleman, from do. for Albany; Willard Salisbury, Robbins, from do. for New-York; Wm. Thomas, White, from do. for Stamford Cove; Diadem, Black, from Bangor for Newport.

Sld. schr. Tantamount; bark Hadley; barkentine Ephraim Williams; brigs Abner Taylor, Osprey, Martha Jane, and a number of schooners.

July 26—No arrivals.

Sld. brigs Snow Bird, L. W. Eaton; schrs. Typhon, Nightingale, W. L. Phillips, Abigail Hailey, Albert Dexter, Star, Julia, Anna, Emily Fowler, Algoma, Frederick Eugene, Highlander, Louisa, Quail, and others.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, June 16, brig Beaver, for New-York, to sail next day; Br. brig Perseverance, for Boston in 3 ds.

At San Juan, P. R., July 17, schr. Luisita, dischg.; brig Anna Helena, for New-York in 8 ds.

At St. Thomas, July 16, schr. Anna Sophia, Rice, for St. Martin's, seeking.

At Cow Bay, C. B., July 17, brigs Nellie Hunt, for New-York, ldg.; Golden Lead, for do. do.

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In families they are almost an indispensable article. They may be taken by the old and young—male and female, without regard to diet or time of day.

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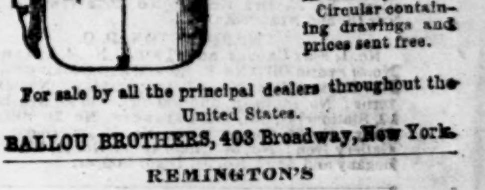

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the sudden indisposition of Madame BORCHARD on the stage last evening, owing to over exertions at the many rehearsals of the new opera of Rose of Castille, and at the same time singing every night, it was deemed necessary to dismiss the audience before the conclusion of the first act. Those persons having checks are respectfully informed that they will be received for admission this evening, when the opera will be performed.

B. A. BAKER,
Manager of Opera.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A first-class retail hat-store. Address SIGMA, Box No. 161 Times Office.